# The Columbian.

VOL 43. BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY OCTOBER 21, 1909. NO. 42



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## A COMPLETE PLANT.

The Fred Fear Match Company is one of the best of its kind in the United States.

### CONTINUALLY IMPROVING.

The general public is debarred from the plant of the Fred Fear Match Company, owing to its inflamable product, and because of the disturbance that many visitors would cause it. Is likely that few people in Bloomsburg realize how complete, well equipped, and interesting is this newest local industry.

A reporter was admitted yesterday, and was courteously shown through the various departments by Mr. Fear. He was surprised at the extent of the plant, and admired its completeness; he was interested in the wonderful machines, and would have tarried many minutes before each one, had not Mr. Fear, who kindly gave him a half an hour of his time, been busy in planning improvements, and led him on to explain the complicated workings of the next machine.

The match makers start with lumber sawed at the plant, make the matches of it, and pack and ship them in boxes made there. The rough boards, taken from the dry-house to the thoroughly equipped saw mill are cut into blocks and slid into bins, whence they are automatically transferred to the match-making machines. To these same machines the inflammable material for the tips is brought in liquid form from the chemical department which is filled with all sorts of mixers that look like big freezers filled with many hued kinds of ice cream.

The match-making machines are probably the most interesting in the plant; huge queer-looking arrangements, twenty-five or thirty feet long and some fifteen or twenty feet high. Into these are fed blocks of wood, and from them are taken matches at the rate of over eight thousand a minute, which are dried, sorted, and packed, ready for shipment.

In another department the boxes are made in machines which perform many operations; some on the lids, others on the boxes. Into them are fed a strip of card board from a large roll, which is cut, glued, and folded in proper shape, the completed boxes falling rapidly into receptacles. The lids are likewise cut, printed, sanded, glued, and folded into complete shape from the cardboard rolls.

One of the most admirable features of the plant is that the machinery is manufactured there in the machine shop. At present there are additional match-making machines in course of erection.

Several kinds of matches, of different sizes and grades, are being made, and they will burn! Bloomsburgers, need not fear that they will have the same experience as they did with the product of the match factory which was run for a short time some years ago in what is now the hosiery mill.

A large force of men and girls are at the factory now, but more are needed. As fast as more hands can be secured the output will be increased. It is now ten million matches a day.

"When we get thoroughly settled," said Mr. Fear, "we will have as well equipped a match factory as there is in the world, and certainly one of the very best in the United States."

Of all this, Bloomsburg may feel justly proud that it numbers among its industries the Fred Fear Match Factory, and among its citizens so progressive a man as Mr. Fred Fear.

### HARVEY W. HESS.

After a long struggle against disease, Harvey W. Hess of Mifflinville died on Monday at noon, aged 49 years. He was a son of Aaron Hess of Mifflinville, and a brother of Dr. M. J. Hess, and George W. Hess of Bloomsburg, and Mrs. A. W. Snyder of Mifflinville.

Mr. Hess had been treated at the Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia, where a transfusion of blood from the veins of his wife seemed to benefit him. He was removed here to the Joseph Ratti Hospital, where he remained for some weeks, and was then taken to his home, where he finally succumbed.

As a young man he learned the jeweler's trade, and was later employed by the Engle Engraving Machine Co. as salesman. Later he was employed as head salesman by J. C. Bright &. Co. of Hazleton in the retail oil business.

After leaving them he engaged in the lumber business, and also established a fine stock farm near Mifflinville, in both of which he met with success. For some years past he had been a director of the Bloomsburg National Bank. He was a member of the Lutheran Church, and was one of the most respected and highly esteemed citizens of Mifflinville.

Besides his father and brothers and sister mentioned, he is survived by his wife.

The funeral took place Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and was largely attended

### TALKED TO TEACHERS.

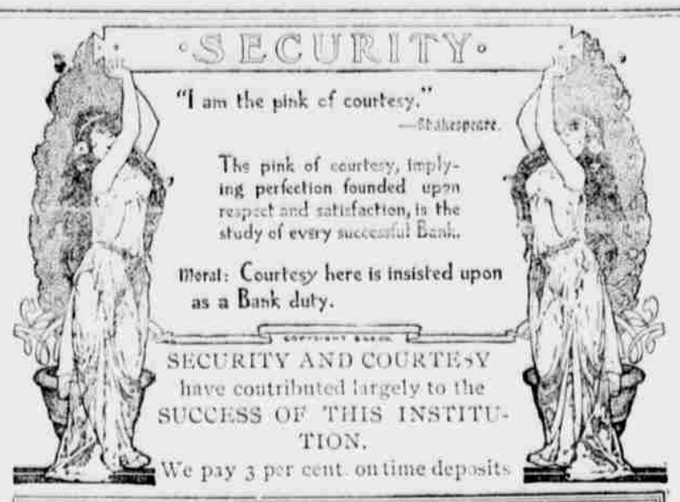
Superintendent Lose of Williamsport made a very instructive address at the meeting of the Columbia County Teachers' Association, in the Court House last Saturday afternoon. The meeting was well attended, there being about 125 teachers present from various points in the county. His subject was "The Daily Program."

Among matters discussed at the meeting were the High School debates, and the spelling contests. Superintendent Evans was authorized to appoint a committee of three teachers to select judges for the debates.

As to the spelling contests Supt. Evans announced that he had concluded that only seventh and eighth grades may compete. The whole grade must compete. Each school has two contests—one at home and one in another school. These contests are to decide which school has the best spellers as a whole. Then there is to be held a third or township contest composed of the 3 or 4 best spellers of each school to find the champion spellers of the township. At the County Directors' Association in March a county contest is to be conducted to decide who is the champion speller of the county.

### DONATION DAY AT HOSPITAL.

Tuesday, November 2, will be donation day at the Joseph Ratti Hospital. Gifts are acceptable at all times of course, but this day particularly has been set apart on which donations of all kinds will be received from all those who have the interests of the institution at heart. Every Bloomsburger well knows of the good work that has been done at the hospital since its beginning, and a great number of people throughout the county also have reason to feel grateful for the benefits they have derived from it. It is a worthy object, and it is to be hoped the donation day will bring forth many gifts, large and small, from the people of this neighborhood.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THE BLOOMSBURG NATIONAL BANK
BLOOMSBURG PENN'A


## DEER RAVAGING THE CROPS

Farmers' Rage Helplessly, and Dare Not Shoot the Intruders.

### NO WAY TO CHECK THEM.

The State Game Commission will have a knotty question to settle before long, but one that is of vital importance to farmers whose domains are next to woods in which deer stay. From three different points in Lycoming county reports have been received that crops have been practically ruined by the ravages of deer. The presence of so many deer is attributed to the protection accorded does by the present game law, which makes doe immune from killing, and the boldness of the animals is remarkable. Jonas Wilson, who owns a small farm near the head of Sugar Camp run, north of Warrensville, estimates that he suffered $400 loss during the past season because of the visitation of deer to his place. His farm is practically surrounded by wild lands, he having hewn a place out of the wilderness. His fields upon all sides are skirted by woods, and in at least two directions these woods run for 15 miles without a break.

Last spring, or early summer, when oats began to get thrifty, showed Wilson that a new pest, and a terribly destructive one, had suddenly come upon his place. One day he found five deer in his oat fields, and when he had chased them out he discovered they had ruined at least a third of the entire patch. Of the five, only one was a buck. He did not dare set the dogs after them because that is against the State law, but he was under the impression that he did have a legal right to chase animals if they were again found in his fields destroying his crops. He was advised to take counsel upon the matter from the State Game Commission, and learned from it that under no circumstances is he permitted to shoot a deer out of season, and then he must not, for any reason, kill a female deer. This ruling left him the victim of the ravaging animals, and before the summer had passed deer had ruined not only his oats crop, but also his corn and buck-wheat crop.

A report received from the Loyalsock region, and another from the Trout Run section, are of almost similar experience to that of the Sugar Camp man, and the backwoods farmers are determined that they must be relieved from such an oppressive condition else they will be compelled to sell their land at a great sacrifice and move out of the deer belt. The Trout Run man reports that his entire buckwheat field was ruined in three nights, and by the tracks in the field it was guessed that there must have been as many as 10 deer in the drove.

A condition which eloquently shows the increase in the number of deer in the woods of Central Pennsylvania, due to the working of the present protection given the does, comes from Cammal. There is in that section what is known as the "salt springs"—a series of small mountain springs, the water from which has a distinctively salty taste. Before the time of the lumbermen and the cutting of timber, the residents of that section of the State always knew the neighborhood of the "salt springs" to be choice deer country, because of the attractiveness of the water for the animals. The coming of the Woodsmen, however, drove the deer out.

Four years ago the last stick of timber was cut off that section, and the wilds are just as lonely as ever. And with the loneliness came the deer again, only more plentiful than ever. A man who visited that section within the past month reports having seen 11 deer in the neighborhood of the "salt springs," while the soft soil for many rods around show a perfectly tramped condition where the deer have roamed around. The wilds in that section, because of their isolated and ideal conditions, have become virtually a nursery for the deer tribe.

### THE BEN GREET PLAYERS.

An effort is being made by the Normal School to have the Ben Greet company of English players come to Bloomsburg some time this winter to present one of their Shakesperean plays. This company is well known both in England and throughout the United States, where it has played not only in the larger cities, but at nearly all of the colleges and universities.

To those who are not acquainted with the Ben Greet players, a word of explanation may be in order. They play the Shakesperean dramas, as well as those of several of the old English dramatists, using the original texts, and presenting them in the manner in which theatrical companies did three centuries ago in England. No scenery is used and the curtain does not fall from beginning to end of the drama. Aside from being entertaining and well acted, the Greet productions are highly educational, giving an insight into the methods of the early English stage.

The writer has had the good fortune of seeing this company present Shakesperean plays in the beautiful grounds of Mrs. Charles Dudley Warner, in Hartford, Connecticut, and has personally met Mr. Greet several times.

Mr. Greet is a cultured English gentleman, somewhat past the middle age, and his charming personality is reflected in his acting.

In order to secure this company, those in charge at the Normal must have two hundred seats disposed of at one dollar each before they can close the contract. These will be the best seats in the auditorium, the rest selling for fifty cents. It is to be hoped that the lovers of the legitimate drama in Bloomsburg will be eager to grasp the chance to see this Ben Greet company, which is both entertaining and educational.

### LIGHT HOUSE FINISHED.

The iron light house that has been in course of construction by the Richard Manufacturing Co. is completed, and has been approved by the government inspector. It will soon be shipped to the Atlantic coast where it will be erected for the government.

### BAPTISED IN RIVER.

Two persons were baptized in the river above the East Bloomsburg bridge last Saturday afternoon, by Rev. H. G. Trumbauer, pastor of the Pentecostal Church on Eighth street. A large number of persons witnessed the ceremony.


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**TOWNSEND'S**
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**CLOTHING STORE,**
**BLOOMSBURG, PA.**

# THE CONQUEST OF THE POLE

## By Dr. FREDERICK A. COOK

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**Final Dash For the Pole. The "Big Nail" Reached at Last and "Old Glory" Unfurled — Endless Fields of Purple Snows — No North, No East, No West -o- -o-**

THE observations of April 14 gave latitude 88 degrees 21 minutes, longitude 95 degrees 52 minutes. We were but 100 miles from the pole, but there was nothing to relieve the mental strain of the icy despair. The wind came with the same satanic cut from the west. There had been little drift, but the ice before us displayed signs of recent activity. It was more irregular, with an open crack here and there, but the sleds glided with less friction, and the dreary dogs maintained a better speed under rising tails.

With teeth set and newly sharpened resolutions, we set out for that last 100 miles. Some dogs had gone into the stomachs of their hungry companions, but there still remained a sufficient pull of well tried brute force for each sled, and, though their noisy vigor had been lost in the long drag, they still broke the frigid silence with an occasional outburst. A little fresh enthusiasm from the drivers was quickly followed by canine activity.

We were in good trim to cover distance economically. The sledges were light; our bodies were thin. All the muscles had shriveled, but the dogs retained much of their strength. Thus stripped for the last lap, one horizon after another was lifted.

In the forced effort which followed we were frequently overheated. The temperature was steady at 44 degrees below zero F., but perspiration came with ease and a certain amount of pleasure. Later, however, there followed a train of suffering for many days. The delight of the birdskin shirt was changed for the chill of the wet blanket.

Fortunately, at this time the sun was warm enough to dry the furs in about three days if lashed to the sunny side of the sled. In these last days we felt more keenly the pangs of perspiration than in all our earlier adventures.

The amber colored goggles were persistently used, and they afforded a protection to the eyes which was quite a revelation, but in spite of every precaution our distorted, frozen, burned and withered faces lined a map of the hardships en route.

We were curious looking savages. The perpetual glitter induced a squint which distorted the face in a remarkable manner. The strong light reflected from the crystal surface threw the muscles about the eye into a state of chronic contraction. The pupil was reduced to a mere pinhole.

There was no end of trouble at hand in endeavoring to keep the windows of the soul open, and all of the effect was run together in a set expression of hardship and wrinkles which should be called the boreal squint.

This boreal squint is a part of the russet bronze physiognomy which falls to the lot of every arctic explorer. The early winds, with a piercing temperature, start a flush of scarlet, while

JOHN R. BRADLEY, AFTER WHOM BRADLEY LAND WAS NAMED.

frequent frostbites leave figures in black. Later the burning sun browns the skin; subsequently strong winds sop the moisture, harden the skin and leave open fissures.

The hard work and reduced nourishment contract the muscles, dispel the fat and leave the skin to shrivel up in folds. The imprint of the goggles, the set expression of hard lines and the mental blank of the environment have removed all spiritual animation. We have the color and the lines of old russet apples and would easily pass for prehistoric progenitors of man.

In the enforced effort to spread out the stiffened legs over the last reaches there was no longer sufficient energy at camping times to erect a snow shelter. The silk tent was pressed into use. Though the temperature was very low when the sun was high, its congenial rays pierced the silk fabric and rested softly on our brows closed in heavy slumber. In strong winds it was still necessary to erect a sheltering wall to shield the tent.

Signs of land were still seen every day, but they were deceptive optical illusions and a mere verdict of fancy. It seemed that something must happen, some line must cross our horizon, to mark the important area into which we were pressing.

When the sun was low the eye ran over moving plains in brilliant waves of color to dancing horizons. The mirages turned things topsy turvy. Inverted lands and queer objects ever rose and fell in shrouds of mystery, but all of this was due to the atmospheric magic of the midnight sun.

With a lucky series of daily astronomical observations our position was now accurately fixed for each stage of progress. As we neared the pole the imagination quickened, and a restless, almost hysteric excitement came over us. The boys fancied they saw beaver and seals, and I had a new land under observation frequently, but with a change in the direction of light or an altered trend in our temperament the horizon cleared and we became eager only to push farther into the mystery.

From the eighty-eighth to the eighty-ninth the ice was in very large fields and the surface was less irregular, but in other respects it was about the same as below the eighty-seventh. We noticed here also an extension of the range of vision. We seemed to see longer distances and the ice along the horizon had a less angular outline.

The color of the sky and the ice also changed to deeper purple blues. We had no way of checking these impressions by other observations. The eagerness to find something unusual may have fired the imagination, but since the earth is flattened at the pole perhaps a widened horizon should be detected.

At 8 o'clock on the morning of April 19 we camped on a picturesque old field with convenient hummocks, to which we could easily rise for the frequent outlook which we now maintained. The tent was pitched. The dogs were silenced by blocks of pemmican. In us new enthusiasm was aroused by a liberal pot of pea soup and a few chips of frozen meat, and then we bathed in life giving sunbeams, screened from the piercing air by silk strands. It was a beautiful day, and had our sense of appreciation not been blunted by accumulated fatigue we would have greatly enjoyed the play of light and color in the ever changing scene of sparkle.

The Eskimos were soon lost in a profound sleep, the only comfort in their hard lives, but I remained awake, as had been my habit on succeeding days, to get nautical observations. The longitude calculations lined us at 94 degrees 3 minutes. At noon the sun's altitude was carefully set on the sextant, and the latitude quickly reduced gave 89 degrees 31 minutes—twenty-nine miles from the pole.

My heart jumped for joy, and the unconscious commotion which I was creating awakened Etukishuk. I told him that in two average marches we would reach the "tigi shu" (the big nail).

Ahwelah was awakened with a kick, and together they went out to a hummock and through glasses sought for a mark to locate so important a place as the terrestrial axis. If but one sleep beyond it must be seen.

I tried to explain that the pole was not visible to the eye; that its position was located only by a repeated use of the various instruments. This entirely satisfied their curiosity, and they burst out in hurrahs of joy. For two hours they chanted and danced the passions of wild life.

It was the first real sign of pleasure or rational emotion which they had shown for several weeks. For some time I had entertained the fear that we no longer possessed the strength to return to land, but the unbridled flow of vigor dispelled that idea.

More sleep was quite impossible. We brewed an extra pot of tea, prepared a favorite broth of pemmican, dug up a surprise of fancy biscuits and filled up on good things to the limit of the allowance for our final feast days. The dogs, which had joined the chorus of gladness, were given an extra lump of pemmican. A few hours more were agreeably spent in the tent, and then we started with a new spirit for the uttermost north.

We were excited to a fever heat. The feet were light on this run. Even the dogs caught the infectious enthusiasm and rushed along at a pace which made it difficult for me to keep a sufficient advance to set a good course. The horizon was still searched for something to mark the approaching boreal center, but nothing unusual was seen. It was the same expanse of moving seas of ice on which we had lived for 500 miles.

But, looking through gladdened eyes, the scene assumed a new glory. There were plains of gold fenced in purple walls, with gilded crests. It was one of the few days on the stormy pack when all nature smiled with cheering lights.

As the day advanced and the splendor of summer night was run into the continued day the beams of gold on the surface snows thickened, while the shadows of hummocks and ridges spread a line of violet barriers through which a way must be sought.

From my position a few hundred yards ahead of the sleds I could not resist the temptation to turn frequently to see the movement of the dog train with its new fire. In this direction the color scheme was reversed. The icy walls were in gold and burning colors, while the plains represented every shade of purple and blue.

Through this sea of color the dogs came with a spirited tread, noses down, tails up and shoulders braced to the straps like chariot horses. The young Eskimos, chanting songs of love, came with easy step. The long whip was swung with a brisk crack, and all over there rose a cloud of frosted breath.

Camp was pitched early in the morning of April 20. The sun was northeast; the pack glowed in tones of lilac; the normal westerly air of shivers brushed our frosty faces. The surprising burst of enthusiasm had been nursed to its limit, and under it a long march was made over average ice with the usual result of overbearing fatigue. Too tired and sleepy to wait for a cup of tea, melted snows were poured down, and the pemmican was pounded with the ax to ease the task of the jaws. The eyes closed before the meal was finished, and the world was lost to us for eight hours. The observation gave latitude 89 degrees 48.5 minutes, longitude 94 degrees 52 minutes.

With the boys singing and the dogs howling we started off after midnight on April 21. The dogs looked large and noble as they came along that day, while Etukishuk and Ahwelah,

DR. COOK'S ESKIMOS PHOTOGRAPHED BY HIM AT THE POLE.

though thin and ragged, had a dignity as heroes of the greatest human battle which had ever been fought with remarkable success.

We were all lifted to the paradise of winners as we stepped over the snows of a destiny for which we had risked life and willingly suffered the tortures of an icy hell.

The ice under us seemed almost sacred. When the pedometer registered fourteen and a half miles we camped and calmly went to sleep, feeling that we were turning on the earth's axis.

The observations, however, gave 89 degrees 59 minutes 45 seconds. We therefore had the pole, or the exact spot where it should be, within sight.

We advanced the fifteen seconds, made supplementary observations, pitched the tent, built a snow igloo and prepared to make ourselves comfortable for a stay long enough for two rounds of observations.

Our position was thus doubly assured, and a necessary day of rest was gained. Etukishuk and Ahwelah enjoyed the day in quiet repose, but I slept very little. My goal was reached; the ambition of my life had been fulfilled. How could I sleep away such overwhelming moments of elation?

At last we had reached the boreal center. The dream of nations had been realized. The race of centuries was ours. The flag was pinned to the coveted pole. The year was 1908, the day April 21.

The sun indicated local noon, but time was a negative problem, for here all meridians meet. With a step it was possible to go from one part of the globe to the opposite side—from the hour of midnight to that of midday. Here there are but one day and one night in each year. The latitude was 90 degrees, the temperature —38.7, the atmospheric pressure 29.83. North, east and west had vanished. It was south in every direction, but the compass, pointing to the magnetic pole, was as useful as ever.

Though overjoyed with the success of the conquest our spirits began to change on the next day after all the observations had been taken and the local conditions were studied. A sense of intense loneliness came with a careful scrutiny of the horizon. What a cheerless spot to have aroused the ambition of man for so many ages! Endless fields of purple snows! No life, no land, no spot, to relieve the monotony of frost! We were the only pulsating creatures in a dead world of ice.

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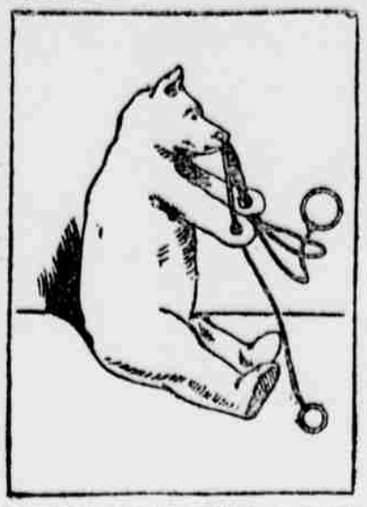
On April 23, 1908, Dr. Cook began the long return march. With fair weather, good ice and the inspiration of the home run long distances were at first quickly covered.

With a good deal of anxiety Cook watched the daily reduction of the food supply. It now became evident that the crucial stage of the campaign was to be transferred from the taking of the pole to a final battle for life against famine and frost. Early in July farther southward progress became impossible, and in quest of food he crossed the Firth of Devon into Jones sound. On Feb. 18, 1909, the start was made for Annootok. With a newly prepared equipment the Greenland shores were reached on April 15. Here Dr. Cook was greeted by Harry Whitney and anxious Eskimo friends. To facilitate an early return he moved southward to the Danish settlement and reached Upernavik on May 24, 1909. The Danish ship Hans Egede took him from Upernavik to Denmark.

### TEDDY BEAR PUZZLE.

**String Can Be Taken Out, Though It Looks Impossible.**

Years of use having failed to dim the popularity of the Teddy bear, a Tennessee man has adapted the toy



to a new use by making a puzzle which will give the average person plenty of exercise for his or her wits. Of course, like any other puzzle, once solved it is quite easy. The puzzle consists of a Teddy bear, in a sitting posture, with its forelegs outstretched. There is a hole in his nose and in each forepaw, and through these a double cord is passed. The ends of the cord pass through the paws and on each end are metal rings, much too large to pass through the holes. By making the proper use of the loops in the cord, however, the latter may be removed from the bear and replaced with ease. The basic principle of the puzzle, that of making the secret in the proper manipulation of the loops, is not strictly new, but the adaptation of this principle to the Teddy bear will insure its popularity as a puzzle.

### CHEAP FIRELESS COOKER.

By Edward Thorpe.

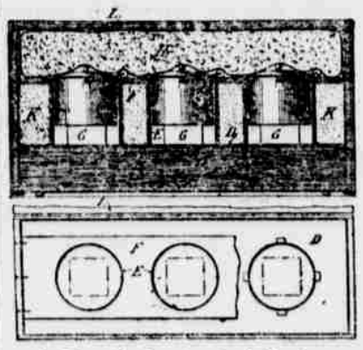
A cheap and efficient fireless cooker was made by the writer as follows: A box measuring 24 1-2 inches long, 12 inches wide and 16 inches deep inside measure was bought from the grocer. After lining it well with newspapers lapped at the corners and tacked in place, a bed of newspapers A was placed on the bottom to a depth of 4 inches. The false bottom B was then nailed above them, and a sheet of asbestos placed upon it.

Three pieces of sheet zinc, 7x26 1-2 inches, were made into cylinders and soldered at the joint. These cylinders were then soldered to a sheet of zinc,

Cross Section Through One of the Zinc Cylinders.

D, cut to fit the false bottom, B, the cylinders being spaced 10 inches between centers. To facilitate the soldering of the cylinders E to the zinc plate D, small ears may be left in the cutting and bent outwardly.

Three holes the diameter of the outside of the cylinders, 10 inches between centers, were made in a board F 34 1-4 inches long and 8 1-2 inches wide, and nailed in place around the cylinders, the cylinders being nailed to the board F. A strip of asbestos was then wrapped around each cylinder and tied in place with string.



A Cheaply-Constructed Fireless Cooker.

The space around the cylinders was now well packed with sawdust, K, and the small strips of wood, f, were inserted and nailed to the box to complete the shelf F. Three half bricks, G, and three enameled-ware pails 5x 6 1-2 inches covered by an old feather pillow, H, which in turn was pressed firmly over the pails by a hinged lid, L, held closed by a suitable fastening, completes the cooker. To improve the appearance of the box the outside, with the exception of the bottom, was padded with paper tacked in place and covered with cretonne. Handles placed at the ends were found useless as well as ornamental. The novelty and efficiency of this cooker lies in the use of the half-bricks, G, which being placed around the gas burner, or on the stove with the pail resting on them, while bringing the contents of the pail to the boiling point, absorb considerable heat (the hotter they get the better). They are then used as shown in the illustrations.—Scientific American.

### Bismarck's Measure.

Bismarck is credited with drinking one gallon of French brandy in a one-night session. Bismarck claimed that so long as alcohol wasted its effect upon the brain in keeping up sprightly thought and conversation it had little effect on the rest of the system.

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Between the ages of fifteen and forty-five, the time when womanhood begins and motherhood ends, it is estimated that the aggregate term of woman's suffering is ten years. Ten years out of thirty! One third of the best part of a woman's life sacrificed! Think of the enormous loss of time! But time is not all that is lost. These years of suffering steal the bloom from the cheeks the brightness from the eyes, the fairness from the form. They write their record in many a crease and wrinkle. What a boon then to woman, is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It promotes perfect regularity, dries up debilitating drains, heals ulceration, cures female weakness, and establishes the delicate womanly organs in vigorous and permanent health. No other medicine can do for woman what is done by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

A college professor says that every one should eat the skin of fruit as well as the fruit itself. Some one please pass him the pineapple, says The Springfield Republican.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

### A Turkish World's Fair.

According to consular reports from Constantinople the new Turks have been seized by the World's Fair idea. They believe that a great exposition revealing or suggesting the immense possibilities of their land would give a marked impetus to development in the manufacturing industries and to commerce. In both these lines Turkey lags sadly now, being almost purely an agricultural and pastoral country. The resources of general progress and prosperity exist. Inspiration, training and a new activity are required to bring them out. The processes of this Turkish awakening will be of interest to all nations and of intimate concern to the Old World's present commercial powers.

CAN YOU BELIEVE YOUR SENSES? When two of them, taste and smell, having been impaired if not utterly destroyed, by Nasal Catarrh, are fully restored by Ely's Cream Balm, can you doubt that this remedy deserves all that has been said of it by the thousands who have used it? It is applied directly to the affected air-passages and begins its healing work at once. Why not get it to-day? All druggists or mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren Street, New York, on receipt of 50 cents.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing amendments to sections eight and twenty-one of article four, sections eleven and twelve of article five, sections two, three, and fourteen of article eight, section one of article twelve, and sections two and seven of article fourteen, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and providing a schedule for carrying the amendments into effect.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following are proposed as amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Amendment One—To Article Four, Section Eight.

Section 2. Amend section eight of article four of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"He shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen, in offices to which he may appoint, during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen, during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill; if the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy; but in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office at the next general election, unless the vacancy shall happen within three calendar months immediately preceding such election, in which case the election for said office shall be held at the second succeeding general election. In acting on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and, in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal," so as to read as follows:—

He shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen, in offices to which he may appoint, during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen, during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill; if the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy; but in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office on the next election day appropriate to such office, according to the provisions of this Constitution, unless the vacancy shall happen within two calendar months immediately preceding such election day, in which case the election for said office shall be held on the second succeeding election day appropriate to such office. In acting on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and, in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal.

Amendment Two—To Article Four, Section Twenty-one.

Section 3. Amend section twenty-one of article four, which reads as follows:—

"The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years; of the Auditor General three years; and of the State Treasurer two years. Those officers shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms," so as to read:—

The terms of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, the Auditor General, and the State Treasurer shall each be four years; and they shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections; but a State Treasurer, elected in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine, shall serve for three years, and his successors shall be elected at the general election in the year one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and in every fourth year thereafter. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

Amendment Three—To Article Five, Section Eleven.

Section 4. Amend section eleven of article five, which reads as follows:—

"Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs and townships at the time of the election of constables, by the qualified electors thereof, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of five years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district," so as to read:—

Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs or townships, by the qualified electors thereof, at the municipal election, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of six years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district.

Amendment Four—To Article Five, Section Twelve.

Section 5. Amend section twelve of article five of the Constituton, which reads as follows:—

"In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court, not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be five years and they shall be elected on general ticket by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished," so as to read as follows:—

In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court, not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be six years, and they shall be elected on general ticket at the municipal election, by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished.

Amendment Five—To Article Eight, Section Two.

Section 6. Amend section two of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"The general election shall be held annually on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto," so as to read:—

The general election shall be held biennially on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each even-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an even-numbered year.

Amendment Six—To Article Eight, Section Three.

Section 7. Amend section three of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"All elections for city, ward, borough and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the third Tuesday of February," so as to read:—

All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an odd-numbered year.

Amendment Seven—To Article Eight, Section Fourteen.

Section 8. Amend section fourteen of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service," so as to read:—

District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen biennially, by the citizens at the municipal election; but the General Assembly may require said boards to be appointed in such manner as it may by law provide. Laws regulating the appointment of said boards may be enacted to apply to cities only: Provided, That such laws be uniform for cities of the same class. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record, or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

Amendment Eight—To Article Twelve, Section One.

Section 9. Amend section one, article twelve, which reads as follows:—

"All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law," so as to read:—

All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law: Provided, That elections of State officers shall be held on a general election day, and elections of local officers shall be held on a municipal election day, except when, in either case, special elections may be required to fill unexpired terms.

Amendment Nine—To Article Fourteen, Section Two.

Section 10. Amend section two of article fourteen, which reads as follows:—

"County officers shall be elected at the general elections and shall hold their offices for the term of three years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for, shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law," so as to read:—

County officers shall be elected at the municipal elections and shall hold their offices for the term of four years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for, shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law.

Amendment Ten—To Article Fourteen, Section Seven.

Section 11. Amend section seven, article fourteen, which reads as follows:—

"Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five and every third year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled, by the court of common pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled," so as to read:—

Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven and every fourth year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled by the court of common pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled.

Schedule for the Amendments.

Section 12. That no inconvenience may arise from the changes in the Constitution of the Commonwealth, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared that—

In the case of officers elected by the people, all terms of office fixed by act of Assembly at an odd number of years shall each be lengthened one year, but the Legislature may change the length of the term, provided the terms for which such officers are elected shall always be for an even number of years.

The above extension of official terms shall not affect officers elected at the general election of one thousand nine hundred and eight; nor any city, ward, borough, township, or election division officers, whose terms of office, under existing law, end in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten.

In the year one thousand nine hundred and ten the municipal election shall be held on the third Tuesday of February, as heretofore; but all officers chosen at that election to an office the regular term of which is two years, and also all election officers and assessors chosen at that election, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven. All officers chosen at that election to offices the term of which is now four years, or is made four years by the operation of these amendments or this schedule, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirteen. All justices of the peace, magistrates, and aldermen, chosen at that election, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen. After the year nineteen hundred and ten, and until the Legislature shall otherwise provide, all terms of city, ward, borough, township, and election division officers shall begin on the first Monday of December in an odd-numbered year.

All city, ward, borough, and township officers holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose terms of office may end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of December of that year.

All judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and also all county officers, holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose terms of office may end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and twelve.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

### Up with the Times.

"I was detained in getting here," explained the caller, who had come to look at the flat. "I boarded one of those pay-as-you-enter cars, and the conductor refused to change a five dollar bill. So I had to get off, hunt up change for the bill, and take a later car."

"That's all right," said the agent of the building. "I'll show you the rooms now."

After half an hour's inspection the caller declared himself satisfied.

"I think I'll take the flat," he said. "By the way, my moving expenses are going to be pretty heavy, and very likely I shall be short of cash for a while. If I should pay the first month's rent a couple of weeks or so after moving in, I presume it would be all right?"

"No, sir," grimly answered the agent, who did not much like his looks, anyhow. "This is a pay-as-you-enter house."—Youth's Companion.

### Signboards in Japan.

From the island empire come these examples of "English as she is Japaneses:"

"Tailor, native country; draper, milliner and ladies' outfitter; the ribbons, the laces, the veils, the feelings."

"Hand-painting post-cards."

"Extract of fowl kept."

"Photographer executed."

"Head hair cutter."

"Writing for another done here."

"Specialist for the dicease of children."

"Best perfuming water, anti-flea, dealer of."

"Notless—Our tooth is a very important organ for business life and countenance as you know; therefore, when it is attacked by dicease or injury, artificial tooth is very useful. I am engaged to the dentistry and I will make for your purpose."

### "Smack Dab."

A Doniphan County teacher asked her charges recently to observe the shadows the trees cast at noon, and report to her.

"Well, James," said the teacher, when school took up in the afternoon, "what did you notice?"

"The shadow was smack dab against the tree," was the ready reply.

"What?" said the teacher.

"Smack dab against the tree," replied Jimmie.

"Where did you come from?" she asked the lad.

"Missouri," he replied.

"O-o-o-oh!" murmured the teacher, apparently satisfied.

### Three Months Counting Leeches.

The chamber of deputies has begun the debate on the report of the naval committee, M. Plichon gave manyillustrations of the naval administration's red tape, quoting the number of signatures up to the minister of marines that were necessary before a glass costing 75 centimes that had been broken aboard a flagship could be replaced and how one commission's duty, occupying three months, was to count the number of leeches that had died in naval pharmacies.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

*Fortune Telling*

Does not take into consideration the one essential to woman's happiness—womanly health.

The woman who neglects her health is neglecting the very foundation of all good fortune. For without health love loses its lustre and gold is but dross.

Womanly health when lost or impaired may generally be regained by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

***This Prescription has, for over 40 years, been curing delicate, weak, pain-wracked women, by the hundreds of thousands and this too in the privacy of their homes without their having to submit to indelicate questionings and offensively repugnant examinations.***

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter *free*. All correspondence held as sacredly confidential. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, R. V. Pierce, M. D., President, Buffalo, N. Y.

DR. PIERCE'S GREAT FAMILY DOCTOR BOOK, The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, newly revised up-to-date edition—1000 pages, answers *in Plain English* hosts of delicate questions which every woman, single or married, ought to know about. Sent *free*, in plain wrapper to any address on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to cover mailing only, or in cloth binding for 31 stamps.

## FIRES THAT NEVER GO OUT

### Flames of a Buddhist Temple—Sicilian Fire of Vengeance.

In Siam is a fire that not only lasts for years but has what have been aptly termed "lineal descendants." It is to be found in a Buddhist temple near Bangkok, where every fourth year at a certain period the priests light a fresh fire in a big brazier. This flame is kept alive for four years and is in turn extinguished after supplying a brand to ignite its successor. Inasmuch as this practice has obtained for upward of two centuries the Buddhist fire of Bangkok is in a sense the oldest in the world.

Another long term fire is said to exist at Sarhad, Persia. This flame is a symbol of religious fervor and it is death to extinguish it; it has burned for seventy years. In explanation of this curious rite it is said that the Persians, rigid Mohammedans and regarding their former fire worshipping faith with detestation, nevertheless suffer the Sarhad flame to continue to display their gratitude for a service rendered a high official of the Persian Government many years ago. At that time, it is said, a pious Parsee, who had come to trade at Sarhad was the happy means of saving the Grand Vizier from assassination. So the grateful Shah of that day ordered that the fire lighted by the Parsee should be kept alive indefinitely.

There are some regions of the earth, like those inhabited by the Esquimaux, where the motive for retaining fires for long periods lies in the great difficulty of obtaining means for lighting new ones. One traveller reports seeing a fire in Lapland that had not been extinguished during seven years. It had been carried from place to place in an old ship's bucket.

The keeping up of fires for years at a time is said to be sometimes an incident of a Sicilian vendetta. The wronged individual when lighting his "fire of vengeance" is said to take solemn oath that it shall not be extinguished until his thirst for revenge shall have been satisfied by the death of the offending person. There is on record a trial in Palermo wherein it was shown that the accused, charged with murder, had kept his kitchen fire alight for five years.

### Sympathized with Jim.

An excited, middle-aged lady bounced into the local police station the other day and accosted the inspector on duty.

"Where's my Jim?" she demanded.

"Beg pardon, madam—dog, I presume?" said the officer.

"Don't you dare to presume nothing of the kind," snapped the lady. "Dog, indeed! No, sir, husband—my husband. He's missing, disappeared, decamped—"

"You don't say so!"

"But I'd have you to understand that I do say so, young man. How dare you sit there and flatly contradict a ratepayer?—leastways, the lawful wife of one. I'll report you, sir. Do you hear that? I'll report you! Where's my husband?"

"My dear madam—"

"How dare you call me your dear madam? Do you think I come here to be insulted? I tell you my husband has decamped, and you sit there like a dummy. What do you think of that?"

"Well, madam," responded the polite inspector, "I haven't the pleasure of your husband's acquaintance, but I should say he's a very wise man. Constable Blunt, show this lady out."—Tit-Bits.

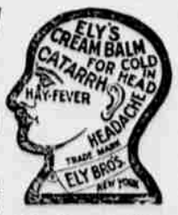
### Dies at 115; Said Onions Gave Life.

Bellefontaine, Ohio.—Mrs. Rebecca Burns, who claimed that when a child she saw George Washington, died here at the age of 115 years. She attributed her longevity to eating onions twice each day. For scores of years she made onions, which she had grown in her own garden, the principal part of her diet.

### Dog Complained of by Thomas Cats.

Mount Vernon, N. Y.—John Nolan was in court charged with harboring a dangerous bulldog. The complainant was Thomas Cats, who failed to appear, and Judge Gay dismissed the complaint.

A Reliable Remedy
FOR
CATARRH
Ely's Cream Balm
Is quickly absorbed.
Gives Relief at Once.
It cleanses, soothes, heals and protects the diseased membrane resulting from Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50 cts. at Druggists or by mail. Liquid Cream Balm for use in atomizers 75 cts. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.




## Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect Feb'y 1st, 1908, 12:05 a. m

NORTHWARD.

| | A.M. | P.M. | P.M. | 21 A.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | † | † | † | † |
| Bloomsburg D L & W | 9 00 | 2 37 | 6 15 | 9 00 |
| Bloomsburg P & R | 9 02 | 2 39 | 6 17 | .... |
| Paper Mill | 9 14 | 2 52 | 6 29 | 6 20 |
| Light Street | 9 18 | 2 55 | 6 34 | 6 25 |
| Orangeville | 9 26 | 3 03 | 6 42 | 6 50 |
| Forks | 9 36 | 3 13 | 6 52 | 7 04 |
| Zaners | ‖ 9 40 | ‖ 3 17 | 6 57 | 7 15 |
| Stillwater | 9 48 | 3 25 | 7 03 | 7 40 |
| Benton | 9 56 | 3 33 | 7 13 | 8 10 |
| Edsons | ‖ 10 00 | ‖ 3 37 | ‖ 7 17 | 8 20 |
| Coles Creek | ‖ 10 03 | ‖ 3 40 | ‖ 7 21 | 8 26 |
| Laubachs | ‖ 10 08 | ‖ 3 45 | ‖ 7 31 | 8 40 |
| Grass Mere Park | ‖ 1010 | ‖ 3 47 | ‖ 7 33 | .... |
| Central | 10 15 | 3 52 | 7 41 | 9 05 |
| Jamison City | 10 18 | 3 55 | 7 45 | 9 15 |

SOUTHWARD.

| | A.M. | A M. | P.M. | A.M. | 22 A.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | † | † | † | § | † |
| Jamison City | 5 50 | 10 48 | 4 35 | 7 00 | 11 30 |
| Central | 5 53 | 10 51 | 4 38 | 7 03 | 11 45 |
| Grass Mere Park | ‖ 6 01 | ‖ 11 00 | ‖ 4 47 | ‖ 7 12 | .... |
| Laubachs | ‖ 6 03 | ‖ 11 02 | ‖ 4 49 | ‖ 7 13 | 11 53 |
| Coles Creek | ‖ 6 12 | ‖ 11 06 | ‖ 4 53 | ‖ 7 22 | 12 05 |
| Edsons | ‖ 6 14 | ‖ 11 09 | ‖ 4 56 | ‖ 7 24 | 12 10 |
| Benton | 6 18 | 11 13 | 5 00 | 7 28 | 12 35 |
| Stillwater | 6 28 | 11 21 | 5 08 | 7 38 | 12 45 |
| Zaners | ‖ 6 35 | ‖ 11 29 | ‖ 5 17 | ‖ 7 45 | 12 58 |
| Forks | 6 39 | 11 33 | 5 21 | 7 49 | 1 00 |
| Orangeville | 6 50 | 11 42 | 5 31 | 8 00 | 1 30 |
| Light Street | 7 00 | 11 50 | 5 39 | 8 10 | 1 40 |
| Paper Mill | 7 03 | 11 53 | 5 42 | 8 13 | 1 50 |
| Bloom. P & R | 7 18 | 12 05 | 5 55 | 8 25 | 2 10 |
| Bloom. D L & W | 7 20 | 12 10 | 6 00 | 8.30 | 2 15 |

Trains No 21 and 22 mixed, second class.
† Daily except Sunday. ‡ Daily § Sunday only. ‖ Flag stop.
W. C. SNYDER, Supt

## Trolley Time Tables.

Cars leave Market Square, Bloomsburg for Berwick:

| A. M. | P. M. | P. M. |
|---|---|---|
| ¶ 5.00 | 12.50 | 7.50 |
| 5.40 | 1.50 | 8.50 |
| 6.20 | 2.50 | 9.50 |
| 6.50 | 3.50 | 10.50 |
| 7.50 | 4.50 | * 11.50 |
| 8.50 | 5.50 | |
| 9.50 | 6.50 | |
| 10.50 | | |
| 11.50 | | |

First car leaves Market Square for Berwick on Sunday at 6.50 a. m.
¶ From Power House.
* Saturday Night Only.

Cars leave Berwick for Danville:

| A. M. | M. | P. M. |
|---|---|---|
| 6.00 | 12.00 | 6.00 |
| 7.00 | P. M. | 7.00 |
| *7.20 | 1.00 | 8.00 |
| 8.00 | 2.00 | 9.00 |
| 9.00 | 3.00 | *10.00 |
| 10.00 | 4.00 | *11.00 |
| 11.00 | 5.00 | *12.00 |
| | | † 1.00 |

First car leaves Berwick for Danville on Sunday at 8.00 a. m.
* Bloomsburg Only.
† Saturday Night to Bloomsburg Only.

Cars leave Market Square, Bloomsburg, for Danville:

| A. M. | P. M. | P. M. |
|---|---|---|
| 5.10 | 12.10 | 6.10 |
| 6.00 | 1.10 | 7.10 |
| 7.10 | 2.10 | 8.10 |
| 8.10 | 3.10 | 9.10 |
| 9.10 | 4.10 | 10.10 |
| 10.10 | 5.10 | *11.10 |
| 11.10 | | |

First car leaves Market Square for Danville on Sunday at 7.10 a. m.
* Saturday Night Only.

Cars leave Danville for Berwick:

| A. M. | M. | P. M. |
|---|---|---|
| 6.00 | 12.00 | 6.00 |
| 7.00 | P. M. | 7.00 |
| 8.00 | 1.00 | 8.00 |
| 9.00 | 2.00 | 9.00 |
| 10:00 | 3.00 | 10.00 |
| 11.00 | 4 00 | * 11.00 |
| | 5.00 | ¶12.00 |

First car leaves Danville for Berwick on Sunday at 8.00 a. m.
* Bloomsburg Only.
¶ Saturday Night to Bloomsburg Only.

Cars leave Market Square, Bloomsburg for Catawissa:

| A. M. | M. | P. M. |
|---|---|---|
| 5.30 | 12.00 | 6.00 |
| 6,15 | P. M. | †7.00 |
| †7.00 | 1.00 | 8.00 |
| †8.00 | †2.00 | 9.00 |
| 9.00 | †3.00 | 10.10 |
| †10.00 | 4.00 | *11.00 |
| †11.00 | 5.00 | |

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* Saturday Night Only.
† P. R. R. Connections.

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| A. M. | P. M. | P. M. |
|---|---|---|
| 5 50 | 12.30 | 6.30 |
| 6.35 | 1.30 | 7.30 |
| 7.30 | 2.30 | 8.30 |
| 8.30 | 3.30 | 9.30 |
| 9.30 | 4.30 | 10.30 |
| 10.30 | 5.30 | * 11.30 |
| 11.30 | | |

First car leaves Catawissa for Bloomsburg on Sunday at 7.30 a. m.
* Saturday Night Only.

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# THE COLUMBIAN.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

**THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT,**

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
At Bloomsburg, the County Seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

GEO. E. ELWELL, EDITOR.
GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.

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All communications should be addressed THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1909


## Democratic State Ticket.

JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
C. LARUE MUNSON,
of Lycoming County.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
J. WOOD CLARK,
of Indiana County.

STATE TREASURER,
GEORGE W. KIPP,
of Bradford County.

## Democratic County Ticket.

SHERIFF,
W. P. ZAHNER.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
A. C. HIDLAY.

CORONER,
ROBERT PRENNEN.

Of the present Justices of our Supreme Court, two reside in Philadelphia, Chief Justice Mitchell and Justice Fell; one in Lancaster, Justice Brown; one in Franklin, Justice Stewart, one in Fayette, Justice Mestrezat; one in Pittsburg, Justice Porter, and one in Indiana, Justice John P. Elkin. A line drawn from Pittsburg to Philadelphia will leave all of the members of the Court, except Justice Elkin of Indiana County, south of the line. Geographically this distribution of the members of the Court leaves forty-eight of the counties of the State north of the line and practically unrepresented upon the Supreme Bench. In these forty-eight counties without representation are the valleys of the Schuylkill, Lehigh, Delaware, Susquehanna and Alleghany Rivers, all of the Anthracite and much of the Bituminous Coal Region, the Oil Fields, Lumber Districts, and the greater part of the farming country, with thousands of manufacturing plants. The election of Von Moschzisker, a Philadelphian, would but emphasize the unfairness to the unrepresented district of the present distribution of the members of this Court of last resort. A vote for Cyrus LaRue Munson, of Lycoming County, will be a vote for a JUST representation in the Supreme Court.

### Another European Row.

King Alfonso stirred up considerable trouble when, some days ago, he ordered the execution of Professor Francisco Ferrar, who was charged with having incited the disorder in Barcelona during the summer. Ferrar was put to death, and as a result the Socialists throughout Europe are raising high jinks, making demonstrations against both Church and Government.

### GOT HIS REWARD.

Dunsmore, of Tioga County, Sold Out To Machine.

Another political ornament is to be added to the staff of the United States Court of the Middle District of Pennsylvania by the appointment of Representative Andrew B. Dunsmore, of Tioga county, as assistant to District Attorney Charles B. Witmer. This makes three official jobs around the court to be filled by favor of the Republican gang bosses in reward for unsavory political acts. Witmer, the district attorney, sprang into high esteem and got preferment after inducing Northumberland county delegates in the state convention of 1902 to violate their Elkin instructions and vote for Pennypacker for governor. Dunsmore, now slated as Witmer's assistant, treacherously turned against ex-Speaker Frank B. McClain at the opening of the last session of the Legislature, the performance being so rank that even Philadelphia and Allegheny gang men voiced their disapproval. The third in the collection is the Rev. James Madison Yeager, D. D., of Mifflin county, who, after posing as an anti-machine member of the Legislature of 1907, flopped to Penrose and was rewarded with appointment as United States marshal.

### STATE OUT OF DEBT.

Pennsylvania's Financial Condition Reaches Position Long Sought.

The State of Pennsylvania was actually out of debt Saturday, though the fact will not be officially recognized until October 31, at the close of business for this month.

The gross debt of the State today was $2,643,917.02, and against this the sinking fund contained $2,625,152.21.

The slight difference is made up by interest due, and no actual debt remains.

Business and laboring men should be interested in the election of Cyrus LaRue Munson, of Williamsport, as a Justice of the Supreme Court, for which high office he is one of the nominees. Mr. Munson has been actively engaged in the management of a number of the successful industrial establishments in his home city, employing large numbers of men. In these the relation of employer and employee has been kept on a most satisfactory basis. Whenever any question has arisen between the men and the company, Mr. Munson has been active in the adjustment of the matter at issue in a manner agreeable to those concerned, and has, thus, in a number of instances, prevented strikes or lockouts,—both costly methods of industrial warfare. At home Mr. Munson is recognized as a firm friend of the working man and of local industry. A vote for him will be a vote for a man intimately acquainted with our great industrial and labor interests.

### $13,600,000 More for Moor War.

A credit of $13,600,000 has been submitted to the Spanish Senate to cover the expenses in Morocco until the end of 1909.


**Falling Hair**

Ayer's Hair Vigor promptly destroys the germs that cause falling hair. It nourishes the hair-bulbs, restores them to health. The hair stops falling out, grows more rapidly.

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**Does not Color the Hair**

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## For Supreme Court Judge.

CYRUS LARUE MUNSON.

Mr. Cyrus LaRue Munson, who received the unanimous nomination at the hands of the Democratic State convention, for Justice of the Supreme Court, is a member of the Lycoming County Bar, residing at Williamsport, where he has been actively engaged in the profession of the law since his graduation from the Yale law school. He is in the very prime of life, having been born in 1854. He comes of good New England stock, and is recognized at nome as one of the city's foremost useful citizens, taking an active and efficient interest in the promotion of the city's material and moral welfare. He is an active member of its Board of Trade, largely interested in the management of many of its most prosperous industries, an active Churchman, President of the local Historical Society, Trustee of the Public Library, and a member of the Ross, the Country Club, and the several Masonic bodies.

Mr. Munson's law practice has been large and varied covering most of the causes of litigation arising in the general practice of the law in an interior city, surrounded by a rich agricultural and industrial population, and has extended through the Courts of our own and other States and those of the United States. Mr. Munson is the author of a text book of law of much merit and general use, and has written prolifically upon law and historical subjects. In 1902 Mr. Munson was elected President of the Pennsylvania Bar Association, of which he has long been a most influential member. Wherever known Mr. Munson is recognized as a strong lawyer, a public spirited citizen, and a man of force, integrity and virtue.

A vote for Mr. Munson will be a vote for a lawyer of sound learning and wide experience in the practice of his profession, a man of the soundest civic and personal virtue, and a candidate who represents no faction, interest or clique, and one, who if elected a Justice of Supreme Court, will come to the high position unpledged to do other than equal and exact justice to one and all, and one who is without bias or interest save for the general good. Is not such an one needed in high places, and should YOU not help to elect him?

### More Row over Quay Statue.

The troubles of the Quay statue projectors have only just begun Auditor General Robert K. Young has notified Chairman David H. Lane, of the Quay Statue Commission, whose appointment was never confirmed by the Senate, as it is required by law to be before any act on its part can be legal, that he will pay no bills of that body's contracting until all the legal requirements shall be complied with. This also takes in ex-United States Senator J. Donald Cameron, who has never qualified as a statue commissioner, though he is as much entitled to recognition in that capacity as are Lane and Samuel H. Moody, who qualified, but were never confirmed.

There is still due the sculptor, Karl Bitter, on account of his contract of $17,700, the sum of $4425. In addition the bills for transportation of the statue from Weehawken, N. J., to this city, and the storage charges and cost of erection are unpaid. The appropriation carried by the act of 1905 was $20,000.

Mr. Cyrus Larue Munson, one of the nominees for Justice of the Supreme Court, to be voted for at the election to be held on Tuesday, November, 2nd, is a leader of the Bar in his home County of Lycoming, and recognized throughout the State as a lawyer of high professional attainments, having been elected President of the Pennsylvania Bar Association, the highest honor within the gift of his fellow members of the Bar. Resident in a hustling interior city, situate in a rich agricultural valley, abounding in manufacturing industries, Mr. Munson has had a varied experience as a trial lawyer, covering nearly every phase of litigation and legal practice before all of our own and the United States Courts. A vote for Mr. Munson will be a vote for the man best qualified by experience to pass upon the interests of the people engaged in agriculture, manufacturing and business.

### Pennsylvania After Trespassers.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is endeavoring to educate not only the public, but also the local authorities of the municipalities along their lines to the importance of trying to break up the practice of children and all classes of people who seem to persist at such great risk in trespassing about the railroads, both walking on the tracks, and jumping on the trains.

The station agents have been specially requested by the railroad officials to get in consultation with the local people and endeavor to get the public to assist in breaking up the trespass practice that is so generally indulged in to the annoyance and cost of the railroads and at the loss of life and limb to the public.

Trespassing on railroad property, in violation of law, has been responsible for the deaths of 47,416 people in the United States in the last ten years. In same period more than 50,000 trespassers were injured. It is in view of these facts that many of the important railroads have determined to redouble their efforts to secure in this country that rigid enforcement of the law against trespassing, which, in England, has reduced the practice and accidents to trespassers—to a minimum.

### Cook to Prove Climb.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook has announced that he has organized an expedition to ascend Mount McKinley and procure the records which he says were left there on his former ascent. This step will be taken to refute the charges that he did not attain the summit of the mountain as set forth in the affidavit of Edward N. Barrill, the guide who accompanied him.


Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
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Ten other prizes of $10.00 each will be given for the ten next best suggestions. Contest is open to all women. All you have to do is to call at our store to see the coat—see it so you will get the right idea for a prize winning name.

It is a decidedly new and distinctive model.
Everywhere it has been shown it has made a pronounced hit.
You should see it and try to name it.
Contest closes November 15th.
You can send your suggestions direct to the makers or through us. But you must see the coat at our store if you want to make a suitable suggestion.

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Style Craft
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Hygenic Shoes for Children.



## THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1909

*Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1888.*


Henry H. Rhoads, an aged resident of Numidia, died last Sunday.

H. S. Kauffman has the contract for wiring the Fear Match Factory for electric lights.

Two hundred dollars worth of postage stamps were stolen from the Mainville post office last week.

Last year the Government received nearly two million dollars in fees from inventors.

Conway W. Dickson, of Berwick, is on the editorial staff of the senior class record of the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania.

Cambria county's jail at Ebensburg, has a capacity for 56 prisoners and there are now 138 crowded into the cells. Last June there were 214.

The tiling of the aisles in the Episcopal Church is progressihg satisfactorily. It will require about three weeks yet to complete the work.

The Bloomsburg Woolen Mills are being equipped with a new smoke stack of large proportions. The base is of concrete, fourteen feet square.

Prof. Cesar Lombroso who was widely known for his studies in criminology died in Turin, Italy on Tuesday. He was born at Venice in November 1836.

Moses Brewer, colored, was found dead in his bedroom at the residence of Joseph Stookey on Catharine Street last Monday morning. Heart failure was the cause.

William J. Bryan's daughter, Mrs. Ruth Leavitt, is a candidate for Congress in the first Colorado district. The family seems determined to live in Washington.

More than twenty-five thousand persons partook of the Lord's Supper, administered in a base ball park in Pittsburg last Sunday during the convention of the Disciples of Christ.

Montour County had no criminal cases at this term of court. With Luzerne to the north of us however, the average of Columbia's neighbors is large enough to suit the pessimist.

There were 16 000,000 one cent pieces turned out by the United States mints in September. There were also 918,875 other coins, including $315,530 in gold and $454,085 in silver.

Captain William H. Straub, of Milton, has been elected major of the Twelfth Regiment to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the commission of Major Chas. P. Gearhart, of Danville.

In Norway a man must be vaccinated regularly before he is qualified to vote, says an exchange.

So the Norwegians are stuck by the physician before the election. In Pennsylvania we are generally stuck by the politician afterward.

Three apprentices were dismissed from the Government Bureau of Engraving and Printing last week for hazing a new employe by ducking him in a water tank. It seems to be a case of razing the devils for raising the devil.

The "Uncle Tom's Cabin" show that appeared in the Columbia Theatre two weeks ago was held up in Sunbury last Friday by Pennsylvania Railroad officials for failure to pay fare for part of the company en route from Danville to Williamsport. It was discovered that fare had been paid for twenty-eight persons, and that seven more were hidden in various parts of the special car.

William J. Buchanan, former United States Minister to the Argentine Republic and to Panama, and diplomatic agent on many important missions was stricken with apoplexy on a London street Saturday night and died while being taken to a hospital.

Mayor Reyburn has come out strong for the straight five cent fare in Philadelphia. Far be it from us to do an injustice to that gentleman, but may we be allowed to murmur in a subdued undertone the suggestion that he may have a pass tucked in his inside pocket.

The Waller homestead was entered by robbers through a rear window on Sunday night. As the house is uninhabited, they found little but furniture and some household goods, which they ransacked, but as far as known, nothing was taken.

The following letters are held at the Bloomsburg Pa., Post Office. Mr. H. A. Baner, Mr. Myron E. Eyer, Mr. Charley Sumers. Cards. Mr. Charles Dounel, Mr. Elias Eyer, Mrs. Arthur Fisher, Miss Helen Goss, Conrad Hawk, Robert Horn, Miss Alice Sherry, Jerome Wencole.

Frank A. Ikeler was taken to the Joseph Ratti Hospital on Wednesday morning, where an operation tor appendicitis was performed upon him. He rallied well after it was over, and is now improving nicely. For the past month he had felt ill, and when it was found that appendicitis was the cause, the operation was speedily agreed upon.

The congregation of the Bloomsburg A. M. E. Church handed in a petition to their recent Conference, requesting that no minister be assigned to them during the coming year. It was their intention to save some money to put upon their parsonage by having Frank Parks, a local minister of their church, officiate on Sundays. The conference disregarded the petition, however, and returned Rev. W. H. Spears, who has been their minister for some time past.

### A PLEASANT REUNION.

Three sisters, the daughters of a former prominent and well-known resident of Bloomsburg, spent last week together in town. They were Mrs. Clark Kashner who resides here, Mrs. Ida Brown of Bridgeport, Connecticut, and Mrs. Baker, of Jamestown, N. Y. They are the daughters of the late Captain C. B. Brockway who in his day was a brave soldier, a good lawyer, a member of the legislature several terms, and a politician who was known all over the state. He was the editor and owner of THE COLUMBIAN in the early seventies, and in 1875 formed a partnership with the present owner which continued for four years. Captain Brockway died many years ago.

### FIRE NEAR BENTON.

Fire, caused by an over-heated stove pipe, totally destroyed the Edson store two miles above Benton on Monday night. The county bridge, which stands but a few feet from the building, caught fire several times, but was saved by hard work. The loss was a heavy one including the contents of the store and dwelling, and $150 in cash.

### PERSONAL MENTION.

William H. Clark, who has been spending the summer at his old home on Market Street, left yesterday for his home in Florida.

I. W. Hartman has gone to Philadelphia to visit his daughter, Mrs. Bateman. He was 84 years old on Tuesday.

David Jayne Hill, ambassador from the United States to Germany, was given a reception by the Williamsport branch of the German American alliance while on a visit to that city.

### EELS STOP WATER WHEEL.

Got Into Water Wheel at Light Street —Necessary to Cut Them Out.

A number of large eels getting into the water wheel at the Light Street paper mill almost resulted in the suspension of operations at the mill and caused no end of trouble for the persons entrusted to the care of the water wheel.

The wheel is used to operate the centrifugal pump which in turn is used to pump water for the use of the mill. Late at night it was noticed that the water supply was not as great as it should be and an examination showed that a number of large eels had come into the race and gotten into the water wheel, clogging it up. To again place it in operation it was necessary to cut the eels out with a butcher knife and as some could not be reached it was necessary to take the wheel partially apart.

### THE BALLOTS.

The ballots for the election on Tuesday, November 2, are now being printed at this office. They are on sheets 23 inches long and 15 inches wide.

There are four candidates for each of the state offices, State Treasurer, Auditor General, and Judge of the Supreme Court, the candidates being named by the Republican, Democratic, Prohibition and Socialist parties.

The local officers to be voted for are Sheriff, Jury Commissioner, and Coroner, there being three candidates for each, on the Republican, Democratic and Prohibition tickets.

The constitutional amendments occupy the larger part of the ballot. On these there are eleven places for the voter to mark a cross in the square.

Under the law the commissioners are required to have printed about 17,000 official ballots, and nearly 6,000 specimens, and for this it takes about half a ton of paper.

### AURORA BOREALIS SEEN.

A brilliant display of the aurora borealis was seen in the northern sky on Monday night about midnight by those who did not happen to be asleep at that hour. The phenomenon was exceptionally bright and lasted for a couple of hours. In its first stages, great waves of light flickered up from the horizon and spread themselves in fan shape toward the zenith, then disappeared, to be followed by others. This mysterious glow was later accompanied by a cluster of long bright rays in fan shape, resembling a battery of searchlights set at the horizon, scouring the heavens in all directions. Probably very few persons witnessed the display, but those who were fortunate were treated to a sight which, in brilliancy, is unusual in this latitude.

### HANGED HIMSELF.

What there was left of a man who had evidently hanged himself was found by Charles Fetterman of Aristes, Sunday afternoon, below Numidia. The body was hanging to a tree and must have been there for a long time, for much of the flesh had dropped from the bones. The body was taken in charge by Coroner Brennen, and taken to Centralia, but there was no way by which it could be identified.

### GOT THE SEWING MACHINE.

At J. Saltzer's popular and ever attractive booth at the fair last week, a ticket with a number was given to every purchaser of a bottle of machine oil, entitling the holder to a chance on a fine sewing machine worth $60. On Friday afternoon the drawing took place, and the holder of the lucky number was Mrs. William Ohl, of Bloomsburg. The number was 219.

### NORMAL ALUMNI BANQUETS.

The Lackawanna County B. S. N. S. Alumni Association will hold their annual reunion at Scranton, October 22.

On October 28th, the Luzerne County B. S. N. S. Alumni Association will hold their twentieth annual reunion at Wilkes-Barre. Granville J. Clark, a trustee of the school, is president of the association.

### LUNCH SUPPER.

The Epworth League will serve a lunch supper in the basement of the Methodist Church, on Friday evening, October 22nd. They furnish an excellent supper, including hot biscuit. Price 15 cents, ice cream and cake extra.

### DEEDS RECORDED.

The following deeds have recently been entered on record by Recorder of Deeds Frank W. Miller:

B. W. Brittain and others to Cecelia M. Sterner for property in Hemlock township.

J. A. Hess to Cecelia M. Sterner for property in Hemlock township.

E. B. Reichard and wife to C. T. Kremer for property in Pine township.

Hugh Conway and wife to Annie Conway for property in Centralia.

Patrick O'Reilly and others to John Smith for property in Centralia.

C. B. Ent, Sheriff, to C. C. Lockhart for property in Berwick.

C. B. Ent, Sheriff, to R. J. Miller for property in Hemlock township.

C. B Ent, Sheriff, to Clara Ball for property in Pine township.

C. B. Ent, Sheriff, to Adam A. Belles for property in Fishing Creek township.

C. B. Ent, Sheriff, to G. B. Markle, Trustee, for property in Scott township.

C. B. Ent, Sheriff, to A. W. Hess for property, in Mifflinville.

Alvaretta Musselman and others to John Eves for property, in Bloomsburg.

Berwick Cemetery Association to J. W. Lenhart for property in Berwick.

Catherine Reilly and others to Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Co. for a property in Centralia.

Samuel Shellenberger to Thomas Hock for property in Jerseytown.

I. M. Garrison and wife to Henry Garrison for property in Berwick.

C. F. Witchey and wife to Henry Hummel for a tract of land in Beaver township.

R. F. Colley and others to Peoples Department Store for property in Benton.

J. A. Bitner Estate to S. C. Gable for property in Locust township.

O. D. L. Kostenbauder and wife to W. L. Kostenbauder for property in Catawissa.

R. B. Martin to Albert Smith for property in Briar creek.

Mary Smith and others to Martha Smith for property in Briarcreek.

J. D. Rhinard and wife to W. S. Utt for property in Berwick.

Wm. Houghton, Sr., to R. Houghton for property in Pine township.

J. L. Shuman and wife to Gideon Gearhart for property in Main township.

Peter S. Ford and wife to Lloyd George for property in Franklin township.

D. J. Lewis and others to H. G. Sands for property in West Berwick.

H. F. Hess to C. R. Colley for property in Sugarloaf township.

J. M. Ipher to Dorothy Keeler for property in Benton.

James Cupola and wife to J. C. Price for property in West Berwick.

Lewis Cohen to Alexander Bros. and Co. for property in Bloomsburg.

Louisa Harrington and others to Nina Shultz for property in Sugarloaf township.

Nina Shultz and others to J. E. Hacker for property in Sugarloaf township

S. J. Conner and wife to Emma F. Johnson for property in Briarcreek township.

### Seattle Fair Closed.

At midnight Saturday night, after a farewell address by President J. E. Childberg to an immense throng, the 150,000 electric lights of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition were put out, closing the world's fair of 1909. The total attendance was nearly 3,730,000.


Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA


### SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

A Cheaper Method Proposed by Col. Black, a Federal Engineer.

The Philadelphia Record of recent date contains a very illuminating article on the "Simplicity of Sewage Disposal" suggested by the amicable settlement of the suits brought by the United States against the States of New York and New Jersey to prevent the construction of the Bronx and Passaic Valley sewers. It is taken, in the first place, that the compromise with the acceptance by the States of the resultant permits to be issued by the War Department would be in effect a recognition of the jurisdiction of the Federal government.

The proposed compromise, however, is especially interesting as an indication that the clarification of sewage is not nearly so formidable a proposition as it has been represented. Col. W. M. Black, chief engineer officer of the military department of the east, whose suggestions are likely to be accepted by the litigants, offers a seemingly simple solution.

He would construct a tank or pit of sufficient capacity to contain the total outflow for one day and therefore sufficient to allow facilities for screening, sedimentation and aseptic action. The dimension of the pit or tank would be suited to the population of the town the sewage of which is to be clarified, which receptacle could be constructed without undue cost. If in addition to this, he says, the effluent were aerated by forcing air under pressure into the outflow pipes and these pipes were so arranged as to distribute the effluent in deep water through numerous outlets over a comparatively large area it is believed that the sewage could be discharged safely and without nuisance.

It is probable, thinks Colonel Black, that within a few years the art of treating sewage will have advanced to a point where purification will be accomplished by processes more simple than those known today. Most of the purifying work, he urges, is done by beneficent microbes and a final blast of steam into the clarified outflow would kill any typhoid or other bacteria still remaining therein.

### NORMAL FOOTBALL SCHEDULE.

The remaining dates for the Normal football team are as follows:

Oct. 23. Bucknell Academy at Bloomsburg.

Oct. 30. Wilkes-Barre High School at Wilkes-Barre.

Nov. 6. Carlisle Indian Reserves at Bloomsburg.

Nov. 13. Lock Haven State Normal School at Lock Haven.

Nov. 20. Bucknell Reserves at Bloomsburg.

Nov. 25. Wyoming Seminary at Bloomsburg.


## MANY A DAY IS SPOILED

By a cough which cannot be broken by ordinary remedies. But why not try a medicine that will cure any cough that any medicine can cure? That is Kemp's Balsam. It is recommended by doctors and nurses, and it costs only 25 cents at any druggist's or dealer's. Keep a bottle always in the house and you will always be prepared to treat a cold or cough before it causes any suffering at all.


### Sweeter Than Sugar.

Saccharine is 550 times sweeter than sugar.


# FOR SALE!

The fine residence property of the late Judge Elwell is for sale.

## Location:

West Third Street between Jefferson and West Streets.

## Description:

Two story and attic, brick and frame. 13 rooms. Lot about 66 by 212 feet.

FRAME BARN AND COW STABLE,

large garden, abundance of fruit trees.

The house has a Steam Heating Plant, Bath Room Stationary Range and Wash Tubs; Water, Electric Light and Gas.

Will be sold on easy terms. Apply to

GEO. E. ELWELL,
Attorney.
Bloomsburg, Pa.

**produces fine results in 30 days.** It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when others fail. Young men can regain their lost manhood, and old men may recover their youthful vigor by using **REVIVO.** It quickly and quietly removes Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Sexual Weakness such as Lost Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion, which unfits one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a **great nerve tonic and blood builder,** bringing back the **pink glow to pale cheeks** and restoring the **fire of youth.** It wards off approaching disease. Insist on having **REVIVO,** no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, **$1.00** per package, or six for **$5.00.** We give free advice and counsel to all who wish it, with **guarantee.** Circulars free. Address **ROYAL MEDICINE CO.,** Marine Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

9-30 1y

# LAURANT

## The Man of Many Mysteries

will appear at

## Normal School Auditorium

on

## MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 25th

**Presenting new original mystic creations in Magic and Illusions. This is the most novel, artistic and marvelous attraction of its kind now before the American public, and is given as the first number of the Normal Lecture Course.**

## Tickets for the Course $1.75

**Tickets for Laurant 50 cents.**

Diagram now open at Bidleman's.

# JUDICIAL SALARIES AND THE CONSTITUTION

## Von Moschzisker Did Not Express Intent of Framers of Organic Law.

## JUDGES ARE PUBLIC OFFICES

**Debates In Constitutional Convention Clearly Show That Delegates Were a Unit In That View of the Subject.**

The general assembly of Pennsylvania passed an act, approved the 14th day of April, A. D., 1903, entitled: "An act to fix the salaries of the supreme court, of judges of the superior court, judges of the court of common pleas and the judges of the orphans' court."

Before the passage of this act the total compensation paid out annually for these judges in this state was $566,000; by reason of the passage of said act the total pay of judges was increased to $1,011,500.

The constitution of Pennsylvania, section 13, article III., reads as follows:

> No law shall extend the term of any public officer, or increase or diminish his salary or emoluments after his election or appointment.

The state treasurer, under his oath of office to obey and support the constitution, refused to pay the judges the increase given them by said act of assembly on the ground that it was in direct violation of the above provision of the constitution of Pennsylvania. A writ of peremptory mandamus was issued by the court of common pleas of Dauphin county, at the instance of the attorney general, for the use of certain judges therein named, including nearly all of the common pleas judges of the city of Philadelphia, to compel the state treasurer to pay the said increase. This case was heard and the opinion written by Judge Robert von Moschzisker, of Philadelpria, who was then, and is now a common pleas judge of that city, and will be found reported in full in 210 Pennsylvania, commencing at page 372 in the case of Commonwealth vs. Mathues.

Judge von Moschzisker decided that the above act was constitutional and that the judges were entitled to the increase of salary given them by said act, notwithstanding the plain provisions, above quoted, of the constitution prohibiting such increase. In order to avoid and over-ride the above plain language of the constitution, Judge von Moschzisker decided that a judge is not a public officer within the meaning of the above quoted constitutional provision. This was a startling proposition, not only to the legal fraternity throughout the state, but to the laymen as well. The question has been asked throughout the state, both by lawyer and laymen, "Suppose the above act decreased instead of increased the judges' salary, whether or not Judge von Moschzisker would then have found that the above act was constitutional and that the judge was not a public officer within its meaning?"

There can be no misunderstanding of the language of the above constitutional provision. It is as plain as the English language can make it. "No law shall extend the term of any public officer, or increase or diminish his salary or emoluments, after his election or appointment."

Judge von Moschzisker, finding that the language of this provision was too plain to be explained away, then bases his opinion upon what he terms to be the intent of the framers of the constitution of 1873, in which the above provision appears, and tries to show that the framers of the constitution did not consider a judge a public officer within the meaning of article III, section 13, of the constitution above quoted. That the judge is a public officer as much as any other public officer, elected by the people and paid by the people, was so considered by the framers of the constitution of 1873, as shown beyond dispute by referring to the records of that convention; this very question as to whether or not a judge's salary could be increased during his term of office was fully debated and passed upon in that convention, as the following quotations from convention debates will show:

Mr. Calvin—I move to go into committee of the whole for the purpose of pending section 15 (now 13), article ., by adding these words, "except dges, whose salaries may be inreased."

In support of his amendment, Mr. alvin said: "Under the present conitution the salaries or compensations judges shall be fixed by law and all not be diminished during their ntinuance in office. We have inrted the same provision in the 18th ction of the judiciary article as it as passed second reading. By the actice under the old constitution the laries of judges have been increased om time to time as the exigencies the time required. * * * Now is perfectly manifest that while in e 18th section of the article of the diciary, which has passed second ading, it is provided that the compnsation of judges shall not be diminred during their continuance in ofe, it is implied they shall not be ineased, but under the 15th section ow 13th), I take it for granted, unss there is a qualification added to the salaries of judges could not reafter be increased."

Mr. Kaine—"I desire to prevent all g-rolling upon the subject of the salies of all officers, judges included. I ve seen as much log-rolling in the gislature in regard to increasing the salaries of judges as I have seen with regard to the increase of compensation of any other officer."

Mr. McConnell—"I am in favor of putting judges on the same footing with every other officer in the state. * * *"

Mr. Howard—"I hope that amendment will not pass. The judges are the most importunate beggars to have their salaries increased we have in the commonwealth."

The amendment was defeated. Yeas, 26; nays, 55. Pages 417, 418, 419, 420, Vol. 7, Convention Debates.

Mr. Calvin subsequently moved to amend section 18, article V., by inserting the words, "but which (salaries of judges) may be increased," which amendment was rejected. Page 527, Vol. 7, Convention Debates.

On Oct. 29, Andrew Reed moved to amend the 17th section of the schedule by inserting the words, "nothing contained in this constitution shall be held to reduce the compensation now paid to any law judge of this commonwealth or prevent the same from being increased by law." In support of his proposition Mr. Reed said: "I am aware that the section provides that the legislature shall fix the compensation of judges, but when they fix it, it remains fixed and cannot be increased during the term of any judge in the state."

Mr. Buckalew raised the point of order that in one of the regular articles of the constitution finally passed, it was provided that salaries during fixed terms shall not be increased or diminished, and that it is not in order in this way to repeal that provision in one of the regular articles and provide that salaries may be increased by law.

The chair having ruled against the point of order, Governor Curtin said: "I do not think that the salary of any official in the state should be increased or diminished during the term for which he was appointed or elected. If I were a member of the legislature I would vote them a salary of the utmost liberality, but when I had established an office and fixed the salary, and a citizen of the state goes for that office and goes for that salary he knows what he is after, and I would give him no more during the time of his official tenure." The amendment was defeated. Yeas, 35; nays, 51. Pages 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, Vol. 8, Convention Debates.

A short time before the final adjournment of the convention, Charles R. Buckalew, chairman of the committee on revision, with the approval of that body, drafted an address to the voters of the state, in which the changes in the fundamental law were set forth. The address, which received the endorsement of the convention, contained the following interpretation of section 13, article III.: "No commission of a law judge is disturbed, and the existing provision that no judicial salary shall be decreased during a judicial term is preserved, with the addition that it shall not be increased during such term." Part 2, Journal of the Constitutional Convention, 1873.

In 1889 Governor Beaver, now a judge of the superior court, vetoed a bill similar to that affirmed by Judge von Moschzisker. In his veto message he said: "There can be no doubt that if the present bill become a law and the present judges of our courts were to avail themselves of its provisions without legal protest from any quarter, the bench would be degraded in public esteem and its decisions upon other questions fail of the respect which they now receive and to which they are undoubtedly entitled." He significantly added that he disapproved the bill "in order that the dignity and purity of the bench might be held above suspicion and that the mandates of the constitution be not even questioned."

Robert von Moschzisker, the Philadelphia judge who declared the act of the 14th of April, 1903, about increasing the salaries of judges, constitutional, and that the same was not in conflict with section 13, article III., of the state constitution, because a judge was not a public officer within the meaning of said section, is the same Robert von Moschzisker who is now asking the suffrages of the people of Pennsylvania to elect him to the supreme bench of their state.

The issue is clean cut before the people of this commonwealth in this contest between Cyrus LaRue Munson, the peoples' candidate, and Robert von Moschzisker, whose nomination was forced upon the Republican party at the dictation of the Philadelphia contractors' combine.

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The greatest privilege of American citizenship is that of voting. It is the supreme test of political and civic liberty. Patriots in all periods of civilization have jeopardized their lives to secure that great right. Yet there are thousands of citizens of Pennsylvania who will neglect the opportunity to vote at the coming election because to avail themselves of it will cost a brief period of time and some trouble. We hope no Democrats will be so neglectful of their duty.

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Election day is not far distant, but there is ample time between now and then for an industrious Democrat to see a dozen or more neighbors and urge them to attend the election and vote. A full Democratic vote guarantees a complete Democratic victory and that achievement is worth all it would cost if every Democrat in the state gave his entire time to it during the interval.

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The fact that the defeat of the Republican ticket this year would compel the Republican managers to nominate better candidates in the future ought to be sufficient reason to guarantee that result, if there were no other reasons. But there are plenty of other reasons.

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Every Democrat in Pennsylvania can afford to give a little time to achieve a victory for his party and if every Democrat in the state will do that the victory will be certain.

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If every Democrat in Pennsylvania votes this year Sisson and Stober will be defeated a good deal worse than J. Lee Plummer was "snowed under" in 1905.

## PUT YOUR "NO" THERE

**Clinton County Republican Newspaper Points Out a Danger.**

[From the Williamsport Sun.]

We find the Lock Haven Express, the leading Republican newspaper in Clinton county, cautioning its readers against the seventh proposed amendment to the state constitution to be voted for at the election next month, the provision of which purposes to make possible the creation of district election boards by appointment rather than by a vote of the people, as now provided. Upon this question the Express says:

> If this amendment were adopted the legislature would have the power to change the system of choosing election officers. Now they are elected. The legislature might pass a law providing that they be appointed. The voters will have an opportunity to vote separately upon this amendment. Those who believe that the system of choosing election officers by popular vote is better than the selection of such officers by a commission, perhaps dominated by the politicians, may express their convictions by marking a "No" after amendment seven.

The Express, nobly performing a conscientious duty to its readers, points with unerring accuracy, and with admirable frankness, to the vulnerable point in this proposed amendment when it declares that "it may be dominated by the politicians," meaning the appointment of election officers. That possibility ought to be reason enough why amendment number seven should receive the "No" of every man who believes in safeguarding the ballot against any further political collusion and consequent debasement. And then, too, the opinion of the Express is so very refreshing when compared with the incompatible expressions of some of the machine-dominated Republican newspapers in this section of the state.

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**Figures Indicate Democratic Victory.**

More than 450,000 votes were cast in this state for William Jennings Bryan, Democratic candidate for president. These votes were practically all cast by Democrats. It may be assumed that there are now that many Democrats in the state. In 1905, 127,512 votes were cast for William H. Berry in the Lincoln party column. All these voters are supporting the Democratic ticket this year. The full vote of the Democratic party, supplemented by the full vote of the Lincoln party, therefore, would give the Democratic candidates nearly 600,000 votes.

In 1906 Edwin S. Stuart, Republican candidate for governor, polled 501,818 votes, or about 100,000 less than the combined strength of the Democrats and the Lincoln party. This year there is an absolute certainty of the full strength of the Lincoln party vote for the Democratic candidates. Eighty per cent of the Democratic strength added to this force would be within a few thousand of the votes received by Edwin S. Stuart, easily the best and most popular candidate the Republican party has nominated for a dozen years, while 90 per cent of the Democratic vote would agggregate considerably more than his total.

Thus it will be seen that if the Democrats are alert and just to their candidates the election of their ticket is certain this year. Sisson and Stober will not poll near the vote cast for Stuart. If they did the fact would cast an aspersion upon the integrity of the voters. On the other hand, if the Democrats cast less than 90 per cent of their full strength for their admirable ticket this year the fact will be a reflection upon their patriotism. Democrats should see that the best expectations with respect to their vote is fulfilled.

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**It's a Question of Business.**

There are various ways of creating interest in a political campaign. The best is to talk upon the issues involved. In the present campaign there is absolutely no politics. A justice of the supreme court, an auditor general or a state treasurer is completely divorced from politics, if he is fit for the office, while in service. The only question, therefore, is one of business. Do the voters of Pennsylvania want the revenues they pay in the shape of taxes disbursed for the public good or diverted into the pockets of political crooks?

The Penrose machine believes in government for the benefit of the individuals who compose it. Sisson and Stober, if elected, will conduct their offices so that opportunities for graft will multiply. We are not influenced by conjecture to this opinion. Their records in the state senate show that they have always been slaves of the machine. Neither of them ever cast a vote against a measure desired by the machine or for one to which the machine was opposed. It is not likely that they will change their habits in the event of their election.

During the two years in which William P. Snyder, auditor general, and W. S. Mathues, state treasurer, occupied seats in the board of public grounds and buildings, $9,000,000 were stolen out of the treasury. All that money came out of the pockets of the people and belonged to the people. If it had been used in supporting schools or constructing highways an equal amount would have been saved to the people which had to be paid in local taxes. If Sisson and Stober are elected this system of spoliation will be resumed.

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The Democrats have no office holderers to assess in order to make up a campaign fund, but they have no votes to buy, either, and there are patriotic Democrats enough to make up the lesser amount necessary to conduct a legitimate campaign.

# BERRY AND NILES FOR CIVIC RIGHTEOUSNESS

## Militant Reformers Address a Non-Partisan Meeting in Pottsville Friday Night.

## SUMMON CONSCIENCE TO DUTY

**Both Gentlemen Urge Opposition to Machine Men and Methods and Ask Support For the Admirable Democratic Candidates.**

The non-partisan meeting held in Pottsville last Friday night in the interest of the Democratic state ticket, C. LaRue Munson for justice of the supreme court, J. Wood Clark for auditor general and George W. Kipp for state treasurer, was a political event of great significance. It was conceived among the Republicans of that machine-cursed county, Schuylkill, and organized and conducted by the better element of that party in that county.

That it will have a marked influence on public sentiment throughout the state there can be no doubt. The example of such men cannot be lost to a conscientious people. Unfortunately the time between now and the election is too short to organize similar meetings in other sections, but the report of this meeting will be read in all sections of the state and the proceedings will be pondered over wherever conscience guides intelligence.

The principal speakers at the meeting were Hon. Henry C. Niles, chairman of the Lincoln party, and William H. Berry, the courageous and capable former state treasurer, who exposed the capitol grafting and saved the public millions of dollars which would have been stolen if he had not revealed the facts. The entire speeches of these gentlemen ought to be read by every voter in the state, but we have only space for brief summaries of them.

Mr. Niles said in part:

The greatest improvement in the political condition of Pennsylvan a has been the result of the defeat of bad Republican candidates by independent Republican votes.

More than 100,000 Republicans in the last four years have shown again and again their readiness to vote against the candidates of their party when the bosses have been emboldened to nominate men too outrageously unfit, or by methods too glaringly improper.

These true Republicans are ready at any time when the candidates of their own party are unworthy, to vote for high-class Democrats for administrative or judicial state offices who are absolutely honest and competent, in order that thereby the usurpers of the power of their own party may be punished and the state's administration may be reformed.

No political event has been more manifestly for the benefit of the commonwealth than the defeat four years ago of Plummer, the Republican candidate for state treasurer, by independent Republican votes, and the election of the Democratic candidate, William H. Berry.

The situation of four years ago is now paralleled.

The manipulators of the Republican organization have had enough of such men as Stuart, Young and Sheatz. They are tired of even the small appearance of being honest. They believe the people have again gone to sleep, and that it will be safe to renew their usual tactics and follow their natural instincts.

In their nomination of Stober and Sisson they have returned to the old Plummer and Snyder type, and have turned from an experienced jurist like Judge Rice, to put upon the bench of the supreme court the selection of the contractor bosses of Philadelphia.

By a happy providence, the Democratic candidates, Munson, for the supreme court; Kipp, for state treasurer, and Clark, for auditor general, are of the highest type of public men, and are unhampered by any personal or party obligations inconsistent with their duties to the whole people.

They should be supported by the same independent Republican sentiment and vote that supported John Stewart for the supreme court and Berry for the treasury in 1905.

Following is a brief outline of Mr. Berry's speech:

It argues well for the future of Pennsylvania politics that representatives of opposing political parties are found upon the same platform urging the election of the same candidates for state offices. The "independent habit" seems to be growing upon our citizens. Party harness, however comfortable and well fitting it may ordinarily be, sits very lightly upon an increasing number of our citizens and may be instantly removed by a touch of the independent button.

The candidates on the Democratic ticket are men of exceptional character and fitness for the offices for which they have been named, and no possible question can arise as to their entire freedom from obligation to any coteries of bosses. When elected they will be free to serve the whole people who are alone their masters.

I have long believed that one of the greatest evils in Pennsylvania politics is the enormous preponderance of the Republican party strength over its strongest opponent. The practical certainty of Republican success has caused an unscupulous horde of office and spoils-seekers of every, but of no political faith whatever, to gravitate to it, and of this material the Republican organization or "Machine" is largely formed.

So bold and daring had this oligarchy grown that in 1905 the Independent Republican voters joined with the Democrats and elected a Democrat to a state office. The mere presence of this officer at Harrisburg for the brief term of two years resulted in the exposure of a system of barefaced robbery unparalleled in history and specific instance, involving the theft of millions.

A spasm of simulated virtue followed this exposure. Candidates of the highest personal character and, in some instances, of independent tendencies, were named by the organization and elected by narrow majorities. Much superficial good resulted from their selection but, encouraged by a return of the usual majorities, the machine is again defiant and and comes into the field with candidates of the old regime.

Nor is there the slightest evidence of repentance or reform among them. Senator Quay was the designer of their methods and the practical maker of the machine for their execution. Of all the men connected with it, this man and his record is most notoriously objectionable. Yet witness the fact that in spite of an almost universal opposition, expressed and implied, his statue in marble has been erected in the capitol at Harrisburg, a perpetual insult to all reform and a standing rebuke to all reformers.

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**Work For Victory.**

A week from next Tuesday is election day and every hour of the time intervening which Democrats can spare from their usual vocations ought to be given to preparing for that event. Discuss the relative merits of the candidates, urge upon others the importance of a change in the politics of the Board of Public Grounds and Buildings, arrange to get all voters to the polls and see that every Democrat entitled to vote performs that civic duty. It will be worth all it costs in time and trouble to any man of family or any citizen of any condition in life.

The forces which elected William H. Berry to the office of state treasurer in 1905 are united and active in the interest of C. LaRue Munson for justice of the supreme court; J. Wood Clark for auditor general, and George W. Kipp for state treasurer. The Lincoln Party men and other independent Republicans to the number of more than 100,000, who voted for Berry, will vote for them. If the Democrats do their duty this year as they did then, Munson, Clark and Kipp will be elected, as Berry was by a large majority. No man, of whatever political antecedents, regretted the election of Berry. No fair minded man will regret the election of Munson, Clark and Kipp.

If Berry had not been elected the grafting in the capitol furnishings would be going on yet and by this time $25,000,000, or possibly more, would have been stolen from the treasury. If Clark and Kipp are not elected this year the grafting will be resumed as soon as their antagonists are inducted into office. This is a matter to ponder over. The revenues which ought to be used in equipping schools, constructing highways and performing other needed public improvements will go to enriching political scoundrels as was the case before the election of Berry.

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There are enough Democrats in Pennsylvania to elect the entire Democratic ticket by a good majority and there is enough incentive in that result to bring every Democrat to the performance of his duty. The election of the Democratic ticket in this state this year will guarantee improvement in political morals and methods, moreover, which will endure for twenty-five years, for even though the Republican party is restored to power next year, the scourging will have a good effect and it will have learned the lesson that decent nominations are essential to party success even in Pennsylvania.

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**Berry Predicts Big Democratic Victory.**

Former State Treasurer William H. Berry, of Chester, who was in Harrisburg this week, uttered a belief in the probability of a Democratic victory on the state ticket next month.

"I have been all over the state," said Mr. Berry, "and find a great deal of anti-organization sentiment. I do not find so much idolatry for the gang that used to be so manifest. The people are getting very tired of machine rule and they do not hesitate to speak out loud. Altogether, I should pronounce things in most excellent condition for a Democratic victory."

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The Quay statue was brought into the capital at Harrisburg the other day with a hood of black burlap over its head and a heavy rope around its neck. As it thus stood on the platform erected to facilitate the work of placing it in the niche chosen for its use it made a gloomy spectacle. As hundreds of persons were passing through the rotunda one observer remarked that the presence of a sheriff to spring the trap would be appropriate.

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The Republican machine is putting new burdens on its unhappy victims. Public officials at the state capital and in the cities under Republican control are now compelled to join a Republican club as well as contribute to the campaign fund. This is another form of taxation for the benefit of the bosses, for the profits of the clubs go to paying campaign expenses which otherwise it would be up to the bosses to defray.

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The president is a large man—physically, mentally morally. In no wise is he of sufficient bulk, apparently, however, to stem the rising tide of tariff reform.—Washington Times.

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If the deal assumed the shape that Mr. Parsons outlines, it was a disgrace to all concerned, and it ought to end Speaker Cannon's career.—Springfield Republican.

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"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," but the Democrats of Pennsylvania may achieve a great victory at the expense of vigilance for one day. See that no Democrat fails to vote on election day.

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Get out the vote. The figures will do the rest.

## DEFEAT THE [illegible] AMENDMENT

**Such a Provision In Our Fundamental Law Involves Danger.**

The proposed seventh amendment to the constitution is absolutely without merit. Its only purpose is to increase the power of the political machine over the will of the people. For some years the machine managers have been striving to usurp the power of naming election officers. During the session of the legislature of 1905 an attempt was made to transfer the power of filling vacancies in election boards in cities from the courts to the commissioners. It failed because the country members of the general assembly appreciated the peril involved. The proposed constitutional amendment is simply another attempt to accomplish the result.

No thoughtful man can misunderstand the purpose which the projectors of this scheme have in mind. It is to take power out of the hands of the people and lodge it in the hands of the party machine. The most potent political offices in all our electoral system are those which compose the election boards. The judge and inspectors of elections have almost the power to determine the qualifications of a voter. Thousands of men can be denied the right of suffrage upon technicalities by them. For that reason election officers are chosen with great care by the voters. In many instances the candidates of the opposite party are chosen because of their known integrity, notwithstanding they belong to the minority party in their districts.

If the legislature, drunk with power, as that of this state frequently has been, should determine to seize the advantage of corrupt and partisan election boards, the adoption of this seventh amendment to the constitution opens the way for them to accomplish that result. Every voter should set his face against this danger. It is not a question of political principles. It is purely a matter of party iniquity. Such an amendment to the fundamental law of the state will work grievous harm, and the way to avoid that result is to defeat the proposed amendment. There is little, if any, good in any of the amendments, but there is vast evil in the seventh.

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**Don't Forget.**

[From the Philadelphia Record.]

An extra session of congress was called by the president to redeem the promise of the Republican party platform to revise the tariff so as to effect a reduction of duties. But the bill as enacted increased the duty on manufactured celluloid about 15 per cent; on unmanufactured pummice stone by 100 per cent; on razors, 60 per cent; on watch movements, 100 per cent; on shingles, 66 per cent; on hops, 33 per cent; on figs, 25 per cent; on dates, 100 per cent; on lemons, 50 per cent; on pineapples, 15 per cent; on cotton stockings, 33 per cent; on hemp, 10 per cent; on matting, 16 per cent; on writing paper, 50 per cent; on quilts made of down, 20 per cent; on artificial or ornamental feathers, 50 per cent; on manufactures of leather, 14 per cent; of fur, 14 per cent; of India rubber, 16 per cent; of bone, 10 per cent; of willow and willow furniture, 12 per cent; on willow for basket making, 25 per cent, and many other increases.

There were some reductions, but the duty on wool and woollens remains abhorrent and untouched; and the duty on cottons was essentially increased. A more stupendous fraud was never perpetrated upon a long suffering nation.

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**Pinchot's Idea of It.**

Probably Forester Pinchot overstates the case when he says that "the lines in this country are being pretty closely drawn between those who stand for good government and those who stand for special privileges. —Springfield Union.

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**Retribution In the Ballot Box.**

It seems more than likely that the humble consumer will hand it back to congress, and with some interest, the next time election day rolls around.—Washington Herald.

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According to the present range of prices, the ultimate consumer in these plantations may be driven to reside in an igloo and feed on pemmican.—Providence Journal.

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**Federal Government.**

It is a mistake to suppose that the idea of federation in government originated with the framers of the United States Constitution. Long before the Philadelphia Convention met federalism existed in Switzerland, and the idea when adopted by the Swiss Cantons was already an old one. The first attempt at the Federal Union of States was made in Greece, in the instance of the celebrated Achean and Aetolian Leagues (280 B. C.), formed by the Greek States to save themselves from slavery to Macedon.

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**Value of Albumen.**

Albumen is by all odds the most important of the ingredients of our food. It is that part of the food upon which nutrition mainly depends. Take away the albumen and the gluten, which is probably the same substance in another form, and starvation must speedily follow, no matter how liberally we may partake of starch, sugar and fat.

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**To Protect Flowers.**

Cover window plants with papers. If it is necessary to cover a stand of flowers more closely, push a heavy reed into several crocks and throw a woolen shawl over them to make a tent. Burn lamps near by and Jack Frost will not get your flowers.

# SATURDAY NIGHT TALKS

By REV. F. E. DAVISON
Rutland, Vt.

## ALMOST PERSUADED.

International Bible Lesson for Oct. 24, '09. [Acts 23-26]

Paul, the apostle, has now to be considered as Paul the prisoner. Henceforth, to the end of life, he carries the chain of bondage. He knows how to sympathize with all who are oppressed and unjustly accused. He is not the first, nor the last man who sleeps in a cell and is branded as a criminal, while absolutely innocent of guilt.

At Caesarea Governor Felix kept him two whole years in military custody. To be sure he was not confined in prison, neither was he out on bail, but he was put in the care of a soldier who was held responsible for him when wanted. At the end of that period Felix, the governor, was himself called to Rome to answer complaints against his administration, and a new ruler, Festus, was appointed in his place. Three days after assuming office Festus went to Jerusalem on his first visit, and the very first complaint that he heard was this old trouble about Paul. The crafty knaves who had planned the first conspiracy, asked that the apostle might be brought to Jerusalem, intending to assassinate him on his way thither. But again these "black hand" rascals are defeated in their purpose, Festus appoints a new trial at Caesarea.

### Appeal to Caesar.

At this preliminary hearing Paul, who has come to the conclusion that he cannot hope for a fair trial in Judea, falls back upon his rights as a Roman citizen, and appeals unto Caesar. The pronunciation of the single word Appello, was sufficient to transfer all further proceedings from the provincial tribunal to the Emperor.

While the governor waited an opportunity to forward his prisoner, he was visited by his royal neighbor Agrippa, and his sister Bernice. Herod Agrippa II. was a Jew. His father, Herod Agrippa I., in this very city of Caesarea had died a tragic death, eaten alive by worms. He was the grandson of that Herod who had beheaded John the Baptist, and the great grandson of the Herod who slew the children of Bethlehem at the birth of Christ. Therefore, he hailed with delight the opportunity of seeing and hearing the most brilliant teacher and preacher that christianity had produced. Accordingly a brilliant audience gathered in the judgment hall, and Paul was given the opportunity of telling the story of his conversion to christianity and his subsequent 25 years of missionary service.

### The Point at Issue.

After an introduction of singular grace Paul comes at once to the point at issue. He puts the whole charge into a nutshell. His enemies had thrown a great deal of dust into the eyes of his judges in their frantic efforts to get rid of him, but Paul in a single sentence goes straight to the heart of the matter, and affirms that it is on account of the hope held by the Jews themselves that he is now judged. It was the great promise of the Old Testament, viz., the coming of the Messiah. The whole Jewish nation believed God's promise of Messiah, and looked and longed for it. And the only reason for their hatred and persecution of Paul was the fact that he taught that Jesus of Nazareth whom they had crucified, was that Messiah.

### Dodging the Truth.

Both Paul's auditors are moved, but both in a different way dodge responsibility. Festus, the heathen, can account for the apostle's earnestness in no other way than on the ground of a "brain storm." He cries out, "Much theological study has turned your head." And Agrippa, the zealous Jew, sneeringly says, "With but little persuasion thou wouldst fain make me a christian," (Revised Version). The Roman official scoffed in one way, the intelligent blue-blooded Jew sneered in another. But they both dodged the truth.

Paul is not the only man who has been stigmatized as a lunatic. Dwight L. Moody was nicknamed "Crazy Moody" before the world came to recognize the method of his madness. If there were more crazy people, after the pattern of Paul, in the christian church to-day, the world would sit up and take notice. The knees of corrupt judges would knock together again with Felix, and new Agrippas, hard, selfish, bigoted, would again feel the force of the spiritual earnestness of the soldiers of the cross. If modern disciples felt as profoundly the revolutionary doctrine of the birth, life, death and resurrection of Jesus Christ, there would be a mighty host of believers ready to cry out, with the apostle, "I would to God, that whether with little or with much, not thou only, but also all that hear me this day, might become such as I am."

## ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

I, C. B. ENT, High Sheriff of Columbia County, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a general election will be held in the said county of Columbia, on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1909,

being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of said month for the purpose of electing the several persons hereafter named:

One person for Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

One person for Auditor General of Pennsylvania.

One person for State Treasurer of Pennsylvania.

One person for Sheriff of Columbia County.

Two persons for Jury Commissioner of Columbia County.

One person for Coroner of Columbia County.

The qualified voters of Columbia county are hereby authorized and required to vote by ballot printed, written, or partly printed and partly written, for such of the following named persons as they see fit:

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.
(Mark one.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Robert von Moschzisker, | Republican |
| Cyrus LaRue Munson, | Democratic |
| Harold L. Robinson, | Prohibition |
| Sydney A. Schwartz, | Socialist |

AUDITOR GENERAL.
(Mark one.)

| | |
|---|---|
| A. E. Sisson, | Republican |
| James Woodward Clark, | Democratic |
| C. W. R. Smith, | Prohibition |
| William Parker, | Socialist |

STATE TREASURER.
(Mark one.)

| | |
|---|---|
| J. A. Stober, | Republican |
| George W. Kipp, | Democratic |
| Frank Fish, | Prohibition |
| Ed. Moore, | Socialist |

SHERIFF OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.
(Mark one.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Joseph E. Sands, | Republican |
| William P. Zehner, | Democratic |
| William Van Hauton, | Prohibition |

JURY COMMISSIONER.
(Mark one.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Jacob L. Wolverton, | Republican |
| A. C. Hidlay, | Democratic |
| Isaiah Raber, | Prohibition |

CORONER.
(Mark one.)

| | |
|---|---|
| E. L. Davis, | Republican |
| Robert J. Brennen, | Democratic |
| John M. Gemmill, M. D., | Prohibition |

Also at the same time the electors of the county will vote upon the adoption or rejection of the following proposed Amendments to the Constitution of Pennsylvania, by voting "Yes" or "No" on each one separately.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing amendments to sections eight and twenty-one of article four, sections eleven and twelve of article five, sections two, three, and fourteen of article eight, section one of article twelve, and sections two and seven of article fourteen, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and providing a schedule for carrying the amendments into effect.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following are proposed as amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Amendment One—To Article Four, Section Eight.

Section 2. Amend section eight of article four of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"He shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen, in offices to which he may appoint, during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen, during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill; if the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy; but in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office at the next general election, unless the vacancy shall happen within three calendar months immediately preceding such election, in which case the election for said office shall be held at the second succeeding general election. In acting on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and, in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal," so as to read as follows:—

He shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen, in offices to which he may appoint, during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen, during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill; if the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy; but in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office on the next election day appropriate to such office, according to the provisions of this Constitution, unless the vacancy shall happen within two calendar months immediately preceding such election day, in which case the election for said office shall be held on the second succeeding election day appropriate to such office. In acting on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and, in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal.

Amendment Two—To Article Four, Section Twenty-one.

Section 3. Amend section twenty-one of article four, which reads as follows:—

"The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years; of the Auditor General three years; and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms," so as to read:—

The terms of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, the Auditor General, and the State Treasurer shall each be four years; and they shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections; but a State Treasurer, elected in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine, shall serve for three years, and his successors shall be elected at the general election in the year one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and in every fourth year thereafter. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

Amendment Three—To Article Five, Section Eleven.

Section 4. Amend section eleven of article five, which reads as follows:—

"Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs and townships at the time of the election of constables, by the qualified electors thereof, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of five years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district," so as to read:—

Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs or townships, by the qualified electors thereof, at the municipal election, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of six years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district.

Amendment Four—To Article Five, Section Twelve.

Section 5. Amend section twelve of article five of the Constituton, which reads as follows:—

"In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court, not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction no exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be five years and they shall be elected on general ticket by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished," so as to read as follows:—

In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court, not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be six years, and they shall be elected on general ticket at the municipal election, by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished.

Amendment Five—To Article Eight, Section Two.

Section 6. Amend section two of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"The general election shall be held annually on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto," so as to read:—

The general election shall be held biennially on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each even-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an even-numbered year.

Amendment Six—To Article Eight, Section Three.

Section 7. Amend section three of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"All elections for city, ward, borough and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the third Tuesday of February," so as to read:—

All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an odd-numbered year.

Amendment Seven—To Article Eight, Section Fourteen.

Section 8. Amend section fourteen of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service," so as to read:—

District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen biennially, by the citizens at the municipal election; but the General Assembly may require said boards to be appointed in such manner as it may by law provide. Laws regulating the appointment of said boards may be enacted to apply to cities only: Provided, That such laws be uniform for cities of the same class. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record, or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

Amendment Eight—To Article Twelve, Section One.

Section 9. Amend section one, article twelve, which reads as follows:—

"All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law," so as to read:—

All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law: Provided, That elections of State officers shall be held on a general election day, and elections of local officers shall be held on a municipal election day, except when, in either case, special elections may be required to fill unexpired terms.

Amendment Nine—To Article Fourteen, Section Two.

Section 10. Amend section two of article fourteen, which reads as follows:—

"County officers shall be elected at the general elections and shall hold their offices for the term of three years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for, shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law," so as to read:—

County officers shall be elected at the municipal elections and shall hold their offices for the term of four years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for, shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law.

Amendment Ten—To Article Fourteen, Section Seven.

Section 11. Amend section seven, article fourteen, which reads as follows:—

"Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five and every third year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled by the court of common pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled," so as to read:—

Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven and every fourth year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled by the court of common pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled.

Schedule for the Amendments.

Section 12. That no inconvenience may arise from the changes in the Constitution of the Commonwealth, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared that—

In the case of officers elected by the people, all terms of office fixed by act of Assembly at an odd number of years shall each be lengthened one year, but the Legislature may change the length of the term, provided the terms for which such officers are elected shall always be for an even number of years.

The above extension of official terms shall not affect officers elected at the general election of one thousand nine hundred and eight; nor any city, ward, borough, township, or election division officers, whose terms of office, under existing law, end in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten.

In the year one thousand nine hundred and ten the municipal election shall be held on the third Tuesday of February, as heretofore; but all officers chosen at that election to an office the regular term of which is two years, and also all election officers and assessors chosen at that election, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven. All officers chosen at that election to offices the term of which is now four years, or is made four years by the operation of these amendments or this schedule, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirteen. All justices of the peace, magistrates, and aldermen, chosen at that election, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen. After the year nineteen hundred and ten, and until the Legislature shall otherwise provide, all terms of city, ward, borough, township, and election division officers shall begin on the first Monday of December in an odd-numbered year.

All city, ward, borough, and township officers holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose terms of office may end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of December of that year.

All judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and also all county officers, holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose terms of office may end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and twelve.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Also at the same time the voters of the North West election district of the Borough of Berwick shall vote upon the question as to whether the polling place in said district shall be located in the Grozier building near Jackson street, or at No. 319 North Market street.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the places of holding the aforesaid election in the several wards, boroughs, districts and townships within the county of Columbia are as follows, viz

Beaver township, at the public house of John Ertwine.

Benton Borough, at the Town Hall in the Borough of Benton.

Benton township, at the grist mill of Edwards Bros.

Berwick, N. E., at the Defender Fire Company Hall on 6th street in the Borough of Berwick.

Berwick, S. E., on Front street between Pine and Chestnut streets at Rangers Hose Co. building, in the Borough of Berwick.

Berwick, N. W., at the band room of Harry Grozier, on the easterly side of the alley between Third and Jackson streets, in the Borough of Berwick.

Berwick, S. W., on Mulberry street, south of Front street at Reliance Fire Co. building, in the Borough of Berwick.

Bloom, 1st district, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg.

Bloom, 2nd district, at the store building northeast corner West and Fifth Sts., Bloomsburg.

Bloom, 3rd district, at the Town Hall, in Bloomsburg.

Bloom, 4th district, at the Rescue Hose House, East Fifth street, Bloomsburg.

Briarcreek East at the Josenup Street school house.

Briarcreek West at the Evansville school house.

Briarcreek South, at the school house in the village of Briarcreek.

Catawissa Borough. In Town Hall, Third Street, above Main.

Catawissa township, in the building of J. W. Adams, opposite Three Points Hotel.

Centralia, 1st Ward, at the public house of Thomas Madden, in Centralia.

Centralia, 2nd Ward, at the public house of Anthony T. Conway, in Centralia.

Centre township north, at the public school house, near Lafayette Cressy's.

Centre township south, at P. O. S. of A. Hall, Lime Ridge.

Cleveland Twp., at Centre school house.

Conyngham, East North district, at the house of Mrs. John Pursell.

Conyngham, west north, at the public house of Daniel Roach, Montana.

Conyngham, S. E. district, at the public house of Thomas Mohan.

Conyngham, Southwest, at the public house of Chas. H. Horbach, in Locustdale.

Conyngham, West District, No. 1, at Midvalley school house.

Conyngham, west district, No. 2, at the public school house in said district.

E. Fishingcreek, at the house of John Wenner, at Hendertown.

W. Fishingcreek, at the Savage school house.

Franklin township, at the Lawrence school house.

Greenwood, East, at the house of James S. Redline, in Rohrsburg.

Greenwood, West, at the shop of Samuel Miller, in Greenwood.

Hemlock North at the barber shop of G. W. Hartman, in the town of Buckhorn.

Hemlock, South, at the storehouse of Mrs. G. B. Hosler in the village of Fernville.

Jackson township, at the house of Elvina Hirleman, in Jackson.

Locust township south, at the public house of Yeager & Son, in Numidia.

Locust township north, at Yeager's Hotel, in the village of Roaringcreek.

Madison township, at the public house of A. M. Harvey, in Jerseytown.

Main township, at the public house of William Fenstermacher, in Mainville.

Mifflin township, at the public house of Clymer M. Creasy, in Mifflinville.

Millville Borough, at the public house of Mrs. Heller, in Millville.

Montour township, at the public house of Albert Herline, at Rupert.

Mt. Pleasant township, at the election house of Robert C. Howell.

Orangeville Boro., at the public house of Hiram Shaffer, in Orangeville.

Orange township, at the Bowman grist mill in said township.

N. Pine, at the house of William H. Lyons.

S. Pine, at the house of Elijah Shoemaker.

Roaringcreek township, at the house of Albert Leiby.

Scott, East, at Odd Fellows' Hall, in Espy.

Scott, West, at the P. O. S. of A. Building, in Lightstreet.

Stillwater, at the store house of A. B. McHenry, in said borough.

North Sugarloaf, at the public house of Jacob Green, in Central.

South Sugarloaf, at the old school house, at Cole's Creek.

West Berwick, 1st ward at the Town Hall in said borough.

West Berwick, 2nd ward, at Hutton's Livery Stable in said borough.

Polls shall be opened at seven o'clock a. m., and shall continue open, without interruption or adjournment, until seven o'clock p. m., when the polls will be closed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That every person, excepting Justices of the Peace and Aldermen, Notaries Public and persons in the militia service of the State, who shall hold, or shall within two months have held, any office or appointment of profit or trust, under the United States, or of this state and city, or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer, or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is, or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive or Judiciary Department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any city, or Commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding, or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk, of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge, or other officer of such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for, except that of election officers.

The Inspectors and Judge of the election shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election, in the district to which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning, and each of those Inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

C. B. ENT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Bloomsburg, Pa.,
October 18th, 1909.

### Newest Notes of Science.

Various methods of applying preservatives to railroad ties and telegraph poles have been in practical use in Europe for more than thirty years.

Every Japanese war vessel, from battleships to torpedo boats, has been equipped with a system of wireless telegraphy invented in that country.

Belgium's system of narrow gauge railways, connecting the smaller towns and villages with the main centres of population, are being electrified.

Plans for the permanent illumination of Niagara Falls include the use of twenty thirty-inch searchlights and twelve sixty-inch, totalling 2,590,000 candle power.

Features of the British navy's newest submarines are diving wings on either side of the bow and a more extensive deck than usual for use in surface cruising.

### "Plymouth Rock" Sheep.

George Parnell of Wingate, Ind., who scooped in all the prizes in the Cheviot class with his pretty white-nosed sheep, wouldn't feel that he had been to a show unless he varied the monotony by having fun at some other person's expense. When asked by inquisitive lady visitors from the city regarding the breed of his sheep George replied with all seriousness that they were Plymouth Rocks. "I have often heard of that kind of sheep," said the visitor adjusting her nose glasses in order to get a closer inspection, "but I never saw any before."—Shepherds Criterion.

### Why She Lengthens Their Ropes.

Once upon a time a Girl who had a Good Job and a Big Salary, and no one But herself to Spend it On, Got married to a Tight Wad. She never Complained to her Friends, being Proud and Reserved, But it is Noticed that whenever She sees a Cow or a Calf tied in a Field with a Short Rope, with The Grass eaten off as far as their Mouths can Reach, she Sheds a Silent Tear of Sympathy, and then Lengthens their Ropes. — Atchison Globe.


## Professional Cards.

H. A. McKILLIP
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Columbian Building 2nd Floor
Bloomsburg, Pa.

A. N. YOST,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Wirt Building, Court House Square
Bloomsburg, Pa.

RALPH. R. JOHN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Ent Building, next to Court House
Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRED IKELER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office Over First National Bank.
Bloomsburg, Pa,

W. H. RHAWN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office Corner of 3rd and Main Sts.
CATAWISSA, PA.

CLINTON HERRING.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office with Grant Herring,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
In Orangeville Wednesday each week

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INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE
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BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Represent Seventeen as good Companies as there are in the World, and all losses promptly adjusted and paid at their office.

DR. W. H. HOUSE
SURGEON DENTIST
Office Barton's Building, Main below Market, Bloomsburg, Pa.
All styles of work done in a superior manner. All work warranted as represented.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.
Open all hours during the day

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DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
Crown and bridge work a specialty
Corner Main and Centre streets
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Columbia & Montour Telephone.

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THE EYE A SPECIALTY.
Eyes tested and fitted with glasses.
No Sunday work.
311 Market St., Bloomsburg, Pa.
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EDWARD J. FLYNN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CENTRALIA, PA.
Office, Liddicot Building, Locust Ave.

H. MONTGOMERY SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office :—Ent building, 11-16-99

WILLIAM C. JOHNSTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in Wells' Building, over W. McK Reber's Hardware Store,
Bloomsburg.

Montour Telephone. Bell Telephone
H. BIFRMAN, M. D.
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN and SURGEON
Office and Residence, Fourth St.
Office Hours : 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.
5:30 to 8 p. m.
BLOOMSBURG, PA

C. WATSON McKELVY,
Fire Insurance Agent.
Represent twelve of the strongest companies in the world, among which are
Franklin, of Phila. Penna. Phila.
Queen of N. Y. Westchester, N. Y.
North America, Phila.
Office: Clark Building, 2nd Floor.

## THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1909


### Text Book for Criminal Apprentices.

The police of New York found upon a burglar, arrested by them, a treatise on safe cracking that is said to be the most remarkable document that has ever fallen into their hands. The contents are so well compiled that the police unhesitatingly declare the author a past grand master in his profession, and are somewhat anxious to find out just how many copies are in circulation throughout the country.

For the most part, the manuscript is in the yegg code, a lingo freely used by thieves the country over. It describes the two kinds of safes recognized by the profession, namely the fire-proof and the burglar-proof, asserting, however, that there is no genuine burglar-proof safe, and that the kind that are drill-proof are only called so by courtesy, Minute directions for cracking a safe are given, together with diagrams to illustrate the treatise. —*Popular Mechanics.*

### REFORMED SYNOD.

The one hundred and sixty-third annual session of the Eastern Synod of the Reformed Church is in session this week at Easton in the historic First Reformed Church of that city. This church building was dedicated in 1776, and during the latter part of the Revolutionary War it was used as a hospital, and General Washington once visited it during that time.

The Synod represents all the Reformed Churches in Eastern Pennsylvania, the western boundary being the Susquehanna River at Lock Haven, and a part of New York state. It has 125,000 communicant members, 354 ministers, and 568 congregations.

### Cold Harbor Dedication.

The Pennsylvania memorial in the cemetery on the battlefield of Cold Harbor, Va., was dedicated yesterday and Governor Stuart and the members of his staff attended together with a number of State officials. The monument was built by a commission created by an act of June 13, 1907, which appropriated $5,000.

The monument commemorates the services of all Pennsylvania regiments taking part in the battles at Cold Harbor, but not honored by monuments on other fields P. F. Hodge, Swissvale, is chairman of the commission, and Captain P. D. Brick, Jersey Shore, treasurer.

### Post Cards Free.

Send me six cents in stamps and I will send you, postage paid, free, 10 beautiful "Remembrance" Post Cards, printed in many colors. This offer good only to farm folks. Address James Slocum, 940 Majestic Bldg, Detroit, Mich.

### SHORTY M'CABE.

Have you ever heard of the famous "Shorty McCabe Stories," of which Sewell Ford is the author? They are a regular feature of *The Philadelphia Sunday Press*. The Shorty McCabe stories are exceedingly brilliant, fascinating and entertaining, and may be enjoyed by everyone. *The Sunday Press* also contains many other stories. A serial story also is a regular feature. If you desire a sample copy of the Sunday *Press* which contains this great magazine, it will be gladly sent you on request by *The Philadelphia Press*, Seventh and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.


**Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.**

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists. Price 75c. per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation


### The Zoological Press Bulletin

of the Division of Zoology, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Timely Topics of Plants and Pests Discussed Weekly. By H. A. Surface, State Zoologist.

HAND SPRAYERS FOR FRUIT TREES.

State Zoologist Surface was asked for his opinion as to the effectiveness of a certain type of hand-spraying apparatus for fruit trees. His answer was as follows:

"I would say that this apparatus would be all right for spraying very small or young trees and also low plants and bushes, but if you have trees of much size to spray, it would prove entirely inefficient and unsatisfactory. It is not possible to stand on the ground and spray even a full-sized peach tree with such an outfit. If you are willing to climb into the tree by means of a ladder, and will get the nozzle close to the branch you are spraying, you can spray such a tree with this outfit, but you must carry the apparatus into the tree and it will be slow work. You do not state how many, nor what size, trees you wish to spray, consequently, I can not give you the proper answer as to the exact kind of sprayer that will best suit your needs. However, I would advise you to write to several manufacturers for descriptive catalogs, stating fully your needs."

REMEDY FOR FLEAS.

"The best remedy for fleas in a house," says State Zoologist H. A. Surface, in reply to a number of letters seeking information on the subject, is "fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas, the same as for all other household pests. This will, of course, destroy flies, roaches, etc., as well as the fleas. This, however, must be done with considerable care, because the gas is deadly, and besides, rather expensive. One of the simple and less expensive but slower methods of ridding a house of fleas is to do it by means of sticky fly paper. If the fly paper is placed beneath chairs, tables and stands where it will not be in the way of anyone walking, it will be all right. I should warn you, however, that if a cat happened to get on such a paper, it would cause a lively time and quite a mussed-up animal. It has been said that if pieces of meat that are lean are placed in the middle of the floor the fleas will jump toward them. However, the janitors of a certain seminary cleaned the parlors of fleas by wrapping sticky fly paper around his rubber boots with the sticky side outwards, and walking slowly through the rooms.

"The nature of the flea is to jump toward, instead of away from, a moving object. Perhaps the drawing of paper slowly across the carpet a number of times would kill many of them. The chief thing is to remove the fundamental cause of the plague of fleas, which is generally due to infested cats or dogs. Have the animals sleep on a cloth or carpet in a box outdoors, and at least every other morning remove the carpet and beat it on the ground some distance from the house. The larva of the flea lives in dust and all cracks should be thoroughly cleansed and washed with a four per cent. creolin in water; or, in other words, a solution of water and creolin containing one part of creolin in twenty-five parts of water, and then the cracks should be filled with a mixture of melted bees wax and resin.

"If carpets are discarded and rugs used instead, it will help to get rid of both fleas and carpet beetles. The rugs or carpets should be taken out frequently and the floor scrubbed with the creolin solution."

### CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CONVENTION.

The 22nd Annual Convention of the Columbia and Montour Christian Endeavor Societies meet in Bloomsburg Pa. Oct. 28 and 29. An excellent programme has been prepared. It is expected that Rev. G. W. Bull D. D. of Scranton, Rev. J. M. Francis D D. of Sunbury, and the State Field Sec'y. A. J. Shartle of Reading, Pa. will be here. Special effort is being made to have a large male chorus at evening services. Everybody welcome. Endeavorers, come and bring your friends, Each Society in the two counties should be represented at this time. 2t.

### "In Time of Peace," Etc.

Since the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War the army of Japan has increased from 100,000 to 300,000.

### Hard to Kill.

Typhoid bacilli have been known to exist in a patient seven years after the typhoid fever has passed.

### Suffragette After Taft.

Lady Francis Cook, better known in this country as Tennessee Claflin, who arrived in New York on Monday by the White Star Liner Celtic, says that she is ready, if need be, to spend $1,000,000, all her fortune, to win votes for women. She will place the money, she says, with New York bankers.

"I am going right to Taft," Lady Cook continued, "to see if I cannot get him to do what Lincoln did, but by peaceable measures. I shall call the President's attention to the Fourteenth amendment of the Constitution. The Constitution says that only idiots, the insane and convicts may not vote, and I want to know if that bars women. King Edward at heart sympathizes with us, and so did his mother, Queen Victoria, before him."

### COOL'S MURDERER HANGED.

Thomas Willis, the negro who on December 26, 1907 killed Cameron Cool, the veteran Pittston horseman and annual attendant at the Bloomsburg Fair, was hanged in the Luzerne County prison last Thursday morning. He displayed extreme calmness and professed his innocence to the end.

A few minutes after Willis was pronounced dead, Stanley Nazarko was hanged on the same scaffold for the murder of his common law wife.

### Shocks Jar Messina Again.

Four strong earth shocks occurred at Messina last Saturday. They began about 7 o'clock and the last shock was felt at 7.18. The people were greatly alarmed and rushed from their huts, fearing a repetition of the disaster of last December.

Very little damage was done, as the huts are constructed so as to resist seismic disturbances. So far as could be ascertained no one was injured.

### A HANDY KITCHEN UTENSIL.

The Oblosser Greaser Holder is a handy kitchen implement. It is for greasing griddles, waffle irons, pots, pans, &c. It is simple in construction, and should be in every kitchen.

It is the invention of Mr. Oblosser, and is made by the Oblosser Manufacturing Co. of Bloomsburg, who will mail it to any address in the United States, for 15 cents.

### EMPLOYEES WANTED.

Girls and women are wanted at the Match Factory to fill boxes. Good pay while learning. Experts can earn big money. Apply at Fear Match Factory, Bloomsburg. 4t

### Handy Trick.

To keep shoelacers tied, make a bow then insert a buttonhook underneath the centre of the bow and draw one loop and one end through, thus turning the bow practically upside down.

### Cyclone Killed 93, Hurt 100.

Figures received in Nashville show that ninety-three persons were killed and one hundred injured in the recent cyclone in Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia.

### The Hen's Good Work.

When a hen attains her third year her laying capacity is at its best. She will lay, on an average, from 300 to 500 eggs in her lifetime.

### Polyglot Bank Notes.

Modern Japanese coins and banknotes bear legends in English as wall as in Japanese.

Last spring the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company discontinued the sale of six-for-a-quarter tickets in violation of its contract with the city. The Councils did nothing to restore them. For the past several days the citizens have been signing a petition to Councils demanding a renewal of the strip tickets. Seeing the trend of public sentiment, and wishing to "make good" before the coming election, the Councils, it is reported, will today take action to require the Transit Company to comply with its contract.

### Envelopes.

75,000 Envelopes carried in stock at the COLUMBIAN Office. The line includes drug envelopes, pay, coin, baronial, commercial sizes, number 6, 6½, 6¾, 9, 10 and 11, catalog, &c. Prices range from $1.50 per 1000 printed, up to $5.00. Largest stock in the county to select from.

### FRISCO CELEBRATES.

San Francisco began a five day celebration on Tuesday in commemoration of the discovery of the bay by Don Gaspar de Portola, and the rehabilitation of the city. An international fleet of warships has gathered in the bay. An elaborate programme has been prepared, with features on land and bay for each of the five days of the celebration. The West is evidently not going to let the East get ahead of it with the Hudson-Fulton affair.

Reports from the stock market indicate that there will soon be effected a big merger of the United States, Wells-Fargo, American and Adams express companies

Andrew Carnegie has offered the State of Pennsylvania a tract of four hundred and fifty acres of land near Cresson, upon which to erect a sanitarium for treatment of tuberculosis.


**Don't Neglect That Cough!**

It certainly racks your system and may run into something serious. Allen's Lung Balsam will check it quickly and permanently. For sale at all druggists. 9-30-4t.


### AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Susan Markle, Deceased.

The undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to make distribution of the balance in the hands of M. A. Markle and David Markle, administrators of said estate, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, Pa., at No. 44 Main Street in said town, on Wednesday, Nov. 10th, 1909 at 10 o'clock A. M. to perform the duties of his appointment, when and where all parties interested will appear and prove their claims, or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

WM. C. JOHNSTON,
10-21-4t. Auditor.

### AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, an auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Frank Ikeler, Esq., Trustee in partition in the estate of Delilah Cramer, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, deceased, will sit at his office in Farmers' National Bank building in the Town of Bloomsburg, on Thursday November 11th, 1909, at 10 o'clock A. M. at which time and place all parties in interest may appear.

CHRISTIAN A. SMALL,
10-21-4t. Auditor.


**Our Pianos**

are the leaders. Our lines include the following makes:

CHAS. M. STIEFF,
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IN ORGANS we handle the ESTEY, MILLER, H. LEHR & CO. AND BOWLBY.

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*This Store has the agency for SINGER HIGH ARM SEWING MACHINES and VICTOR TALKING MACHINES.*

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WASH MACHINES
Helby, 1900, Queen, Keystone, Majestic.

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European Plan. Absolutely Fireproof.

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Luxurious Rooms, Single and En suite
With or Without Baths. $1 Per Day Up.
Palatial Dining Rooms. Unsurpassed Cuisine
Shower and Plunge in Turkish Baths Free to Guests.
JOSEPH L. KERNAN, - Manager.
Send for Booklet.

9-30-6m.

**New Goods At New Prices**

Everything in this advertisement has just arrived and our prices will show the power of spot cash buying. Many items are in small quantities and cannot be duplicated at these prices.

**10c. Embroidery.** The kinds we have been asking 15 cents and 18 cents for are here now at 10 cents a yard.

**5c. Lace and Embroidery.** 1000 yards of new lace and embroidery at the lowest prices you have ever seen for qualities equal to these.

**25c. Shirts.** Men's and Boys' shirts in light and dark madras and percale at less than cost of making.

**5c. Men's Half Hose.** 300 pairs Men's black socks at half the price usually asked.

**10c. Hose Supporters.** Women's Military Hose Supporters in all colors.

**10c. Children's Waists and Drawers.** Muslin waists and drawers in all sizes to start with, well made and much under price,

Infants' white shoes with black tips 10c a pair.

**The R. E. Hartman Store**

**Bloomsburg, Pa.**

**Dime Stamps With Every Purchase**

**Alexander Brothers & Co.**

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Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, and Confectionery.

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Fine Candies. Fresh Every Week.

PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.

HAVE YOU SMOKED A

**ROYAL BUCK or JEWEL CIGAR?**

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM.

ALEXANDER BROS. & CO., Bloomsburg, Pa.

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF

**Carpets, Rugs, Matting and Draperies, Oil Cloth and Window Curtains**

You Will Find a Nice Line at

***W. H. BROWER'S***

*BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.*

**WE HAVE**

**SHOES TO FIT**

**AND**

**FIT TO WEAR**

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**Prices That Will Make You Wonder**

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